THE BYRTH OF HANKYNDE

ROESSLIN

RAYNALDE

1540

SS10/B

ROESSLIN, E

Plates wanting, otherwise complete
Foliation begins with vi

¶ The byrth of Mankynde/newly translated out of Laten into Englysshe.

In the which is entreated of all suche thynges the which chaunce to women in theyr labor, and all suche infyrmitees whiche happen vnto the Infantes after they be delyuered. And also at the latter ende or in the thyrde or last boke is entreated of the Conception of mankynde, and howe manye wayes it may be letted or furtheryd, with diuers other fruytefull thynges, as doth appere in the table before the booke.

¶ Cum priuilegio Regali, ad imprimendum solum.

¶ An admonicion to the reader.

FOr so muche as we haue enterpryſed the interpretation of this preſent boke, offe=rynge and dedicatyng it vnto our moſte gracyous and vertuous Quene Kate=ryn onely, by it myndyng and tenderyng the vtilite and wealthe of all women, as touchynge the greate parell & dangeours, which moſte commenly oppreſſeth them in theyr paynefull labours. I requyre all ſuche men in the name of God, whiche at any tyme ſhall chaunſe to haue this boke, that they vſe it godlye, and onely to the profet of theyr neyghbours, vtterly eſchuynge all rebawde and vnſemely communi cacion of any thynges contayned in the ſame, as they wyll anſwere before God, whiche as wytneſſeth Chriſt, wyll requyre a counte of all ydell wordes, and muche more then of all rebawde and vncharitable wordes. Euery thynge, as ſayth Salomon, hath his tyme, and truely that is farre oute of tyme, yea and farre from all good honeſtie, that ſome vſe at the commune tables and without any difference before all companyes rude=lye and leudelye to talke of ſuche thynges, in the which they ought rather to knowe muche, and to saye lyttell, but only where it maye do good magnifyeng the myghtye God of nature in all his workes, compaſſionatynge and pytyenge oure euen Chriſtians, the women whiche ſuſtayne and endure for the tyme ſo greate dolor and payne for the byrth of mankynde and delyue=raunce of the ſame in to the worlde.

Prayſe God in all his workes.

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Vnto the moſt gracious /and in all goodneſſe moſt excellent vertuous Lady Quene Katherynne/ wyfe and moſt derely beloued ſpouſe vnto the moſte myghty ſapient Chriſten prynce/Kynge Henry the.viii.Richard Jonas wyſſheth perpetuall ioye and felicyte.

Where as of late (moſte excellent vertuous Quene) many goodly and proper treatyſe/ as well concernynge holye ſcripture/ wherein is conteyned the onely comforte and conſolacio of all godlye people:as other prophane artes and ſciences ryght neceſſary to be knowen & had in vſe / haue ben by the paynefull dyligence of ſuche clarkes which haue embuſyed them in the ſame very earneſtlye and circumſpectlye ſet forth in this oure vulgare Englyſhe tnnge / to the greate enrytchynge of our mother langage/and alſo the greate vtilite and profet of all people vſynge the ſame / and amonge all other thynges / oute of the noble ſcyence of Philyke haue ben dyuers/ proper/

and profitable matters compyled and translated from the Laten tunge in to Englysshe/ by the readynge of the whiche ryght manye haue confessed them selfes to haue receaued greate lyght and knowlege of such thynges in the which they haue founde no smal comforte and profet. And in this behalfe there is in the Laten speche a boke entytled / de partu hominis : that is to saye / of the byrthe of mankynde/compyled by a famous doctor in Physycke/ called Eucharius / the whiche he wrote in his owne mother tunge/ that is beynge a Germayn / in the Germayne speche/ afterwarde by an other honest clarke/ at the requeste and delyre of his frende transposed in to Laten : the whiche boke for the synguler vtilite and profete that ensueth vnto all such as rede it/ and moste spetiallye vnto all women (for whose onely cause it was wrytten) hathe bene sythe in the Doutche and Frenche speche set forthe and emprynted in greate nomber/ so that there be fewe matrones and women in that partes / but (yf they can rede) wyll haue this booke alwayes in readynesse: consyderynge then that the same commodite and profet whiche they in theyr

regyons

regyons do obtayne by enioyng of this lytle boke in theyr maternall langage / myght also ensue vnto all womẽ in this noble realme of England/if it be set forth in the Englyshe speche / as concernynge this / I haue done my symple endeuoure for the loue of all womanhode / and chiefly for the moste bounde seruyce/the whiche I owe vnto youre moste gracyous hyghnes to translate the same into oure tunge. Moste humbly desyryng fyrst your graces hyghnes/ and then consequentlye all noble ladyes and gentylwomen with other honeste matrones to accepte my paynes and good wyll employd in the same:the whiche thynge as I doo not doubte for the woonte and incomperable benignite / goodnes / and gentylnes inset & planted in youre graces nature/so shall it be no lyttell encouragynge vnto me hereafter with farther deliberation and paynes to reuyse and ouerse the same agayne / and with much more diligence / to set it forthe. For consyderynge the manyfolde / daylye / and imminente daungeorus and parelles/the which all maner of women of what estate or degre so euer they be in theyr labor do sustayne and abyde: yea

many tymes With parell of theyr lyfe/of the
Whiche there be to many examples nedeleſſe
here to be reherſed. I thought it ſhulde be a
very charytable and laudable dede: yea and
thankefullye to be accepted of all honorable
& other honeſt matrons / yf this lyttell trea
tyſe ſo frutefull and profytable for the ſame
purpoſe were made Englyſh/ſo that by that
meanes it myght be redde and vnderſtande
of them all/for as touchynge mydWyfes/ as
there be many of them ryght expert/ diligēt/
Wyſe/circumſpecte/and tender aboute ſuche
buſyneſſe:ſo be there agayne manye mo full
vndyſcreate/vnreaſonable/choꝛleſhe/& farre
to ſeke in ſuche thynges / the whiche ſholde
chiefflye helpe and ſocoure the good women
in theyr moſt paynefull labor and thronges.
Throughe whoſe rudeneſſe and raſſheneſſe
onely I doubte not / but that a greate nom-
ber are caſte aWaye and deſtroyed (the more
petye.) For this cauſe and for the honor of
almyghty god/ and for the moſte bounde ſer
vyce/the Which I oWe vnto your grace/moſt
gracyous and vertuous Quene/I haue iud-
ged my labor & paynes in this behalfe ryght
Well beſtoWed/requyrynge all other Women
of What

of what estate so euer they be / whiche shall by readynge of the same fynde lyght and cõ=forte to yelde and render thankes vnto your moste gracyous hyghnes/wyshyng greate=ly that it myght please all honeste & mother=lye mydwyfes dylygently to reade and ouer se the same/of the which althoughe there be many / which do knowe muche moze perad=uenture/then is here expzessed/yet am I sure in the readynge of it / theyz vnderstandynge shall be muche cleared and haue some what farther perceueraunce in the same. It is no small charge the which they take vpõ them/ foz yf when anye straunge oz perylious case doth chanse/the mydwyfe be ignozant / oz to seke in suche thynges which are to be had in remembzaunce in that case / then is the par=tie losse and vtterlye doth perysshe/foz lacke of due knowledge requysite to be had in the mydwyfe. Wherfoze I beseche almyghtye God/ that this my symple industrye and la=boz maye be throughe youre grace vnto the vtilite/wealth / and pzofet / of all Englysshe women / accozdynge to my vtter and hartye desyze and entente / to whome also I daylye pzaye longe to pzeserue and pzospere youre

moste

moste gracyous hyghnes bothe to the con-
tynuall comforte & consolacion of our moste
redoubted & Without cõparyson moste
excellent Christen Pryncе/and also
the ioye and gladnesse of all
his louynge subiectes.
Amen.

¶ Here after begynneth the table of this presente boke.

¶ After what maner and fassyon the byrthe lyeth in the mothers wombe, & howe many caules it is cõpassed and wrapped in. Cap.i. fol.xi.

¶ Of the tyme of byrth, & which is called naturall or vnnaturall. Ca.ii. fol.xiii.

¶ Of easye, and vneasye, difficull, or dolorous delyueraũce, and the causes of it, with the sygnes howe to knowe, and forese the same Cap.iii. fol.xiiii.

¶ Howe a woman with chylde shall vse her selfe, & what remedies be for them that haue harde labour. Cap.iiii. fol.xvii.

¶ Remedyes and medicines by the which the labor maye be made more tollerable, easye, and without great payne. Ca.v. fo.xxv.

¶ Certayne pylles ỹ whiche make the labor easye & without payne. fol.xxvii.

¶ Howe the secondyne or seconde byrth shall be forsed to yssue forth, if it come not frely of his owne kynd Cap.vi. fol.xxviii.

¶ Howe that many thynges chaunse to the women after theyr labor, and howe to auoyde, defende, or to remedye the same. Cap. vii. fol. xxxii.

¶ Of abortementes or vntymelye byrthes, and the causes of it, and by what remedyes it maye be defended, holpen and eased. Cap.viii. fol.xli.

¶ Of deade byrthes, and by what sygnes or tokens it maye be knowen, and by what meanes it maye also be expelled. Ca.ix. fo.xlvii.

¶ Howe the infant newly borne, muste be handled, nourysshed, and loked to. Cap.x. fol. lii.

¶ Of the nourse, and her mylke, and howe longe the chyld shold soucke. fo. lv.

¶ The Table of the seconde boke.

¶ Of diuers diseases and infirmities which chaunse to chyldren lately borne, & ỹ remedyes therfore. fo.lix.
¶ Of ỹ flyx or ouermoche loosenesse of the bely. fo.lx.
¶ To vnloose the chylde beyng boudnen. fo.lxii.
¶ Remedye for the crãpe or distention of the membres. fol. lxiii.
¶ Remedie for the cough and dystyllatyon of the heade. fol. lxiii.
¶ Remedye for shorte wynde, fol. lxv.
¶ Agaynste wheles or bladders on the tounge. fol. lxv.
¶ Of exulceration or clefture, chappynge, or chynnyng of ỹ mouth. fol. lxvi.
¶ Of Apostumation and runnyng of ỹ eares. lxvii.
¶ Of Appostumation in the heade. fol. lxvii.
¶ Of the swellyng or bolnyng of the eyes. fol. lxvii.
¶ Of the scum or whyte of the eye. fol. lxviii.
¶ Agaynste immoderate heate or the feuer. fo. lxviii.
¶ Agaynste frettynge or knawynge in the bellye. fol. lxviii.
¶ Agaynste swellynge of the body. fol. lxviii.
¶ Agaynste often sneesynge. fol. lxviii.
¶ Of whelkes in the body and the cure. fol. lxix.
¶ Agaynste swellynge of the coddes. fol. lxix.
¶ Agaynste swellynge of the nauyll. fol. lxx.
¶ Agaynste vnslewynesse fol. lxx.
¶ Agaynst yexyng. fo. lxxi
¶ Of yerkenesse or appetyte to vomyte. fol. lxxi.
¶ Agaynst fearful and terrible dreames. fol. lxxii.
¶ Agaynste the mother. fol. lxxiii.
¶ Of shorte brethe, horsenesse, or whystelynge in the throte. fol. lxxiii.
¶ Agaynste tenasmus. fol. lxxiiii.
¶ Agaynst wormes in the belly. fol. lxxiii.

¶ Of chawfynge or gallynge in any place of the body. fol.lxxv.
¶ Of the fallynge ſyckeneſſe. fol.lxxvi.
¶ Conſumptyon or pynynge awaye of the bodye. fol. lxxvii.
¶ Of laſſytude, weryneſſe or heuyneſſe of the chyldes bodye. fol.lxxvii.
¶ Of trymblynge of the body, and the membres of the bodye. fol.lxxviii.
¶ Of the ſtone. fo.lxxviii.
¶ Of google eyes, or lokynge a ſquynt. fo.lxxviii.

¶ The Table of the thyrde booke.

¶ Of ſuche thynges the whiche ſhalbe entreated of in this thyrde booke. Cap.i. fol.lxxix.
¶ Of conceptiõ, and how many wayes it maye be hyndered or letted. Ca.ii. fol. lxxx.
¶ Howe many wayes concepcyon maye be letted, & howe the cauſes maye be knowen. Cap.iii. fol.lxxxi.
¶ Howe to know whether lacke of conception be of the woman or of the man, and howe it maye be perceaued whether ſhe be conceaued or no. Cap.iiii. fol. lxxxiii.
¶ Of certayne remedyes and medycynes whiche ſhall cauſe the woman to conceaue. Cap. v. fol. lxxxv,

¶ Here endeth the table of this booke,

¶ For bycause that in this booke many tymes be founde certayne measure & Waygh-tes of phylyke not knowen peraduenture to all suche as shal chaunce to reade it/ therfore here brefly I haue set them furthe/ showyng the value and estimation of them so far as shall be requysite to the better vnderstandynge of suche thynges the whiche ye shall reade in the same treatyse.

The pownde wayght	contayneth	xii. ounces.
The ounce		viii. drammes.
The dramme		iii. scruples
The scruple		xx. graynes,

¶ Where as is Written that the scruple contayneth. xx. graynes / ye muste note that by these graynes be vnderstande graynes of barley taken out of the myddell of the eare/ of the whiche. xx. maketh a scruple: so that the pownde contayneth. v. M. vii. C. lxii. graynes. &c. as folowyth.

The pownde	contayneth	v. M. vii. C. lxii. graynes.
The ounce		iiii. C. lxxx. graynes.
The dramme		lx. graynes.
The scruple		xx. graynes.

Tye shall also note here that many tymes ye shall happen vppon straunge names of suche thynges the whiche are occupyed aboute infyrmytees spoken of in this booke/ for the whiche there is no englyshe but are vsyd in there owne proper names of greke or laten: and they are suche for the moofte parte whiche are to be had onely at the Apothecaries/beyng of them ryght wel knowen wherfore when ye shal nede any such thyng yf ye sende the same names in your byll to the apothecaries they wyll soone spede your purpose: neyther do this yf ye maye without the aduise of some experte and well lerned phylytiane.

There after begynneth the fyrste booke.

¶After what maner and fasshyon the byrthe lyethe in the mothers wombe, and howe many caules it is compassed and wrapped in.
¶Cap. i.

IN so muche as oure entent is in this boke folowynge to entreate and speake of the byrthe of mankynde / aud of suche thynges whiche happen and chaunse to the mother in her labor and trauayle/in the deliueraunce of the same/it shal be fyrst verye necessary to shewe after what maner and fasshyon the infant lyeth in the mothers wombe / and in howe many caules the same is lapped and wrapped: to the farther knowlege and perceuerance of suche thynges the whiche we shall entreate of hereafter.

¶wherfore ye shall vnderstande that the byrth lyeth in the mother after this maner: Fyrste it lyeth rownde in maner as a bowle the handes beynge betwene the knees / and the hedde lenyng on the knees: eyther of the eyes ioynynge vppon eyther of the knees: the ryghte eye vppon the ryghte knee: and

the

the lefte vpon the lefte/the noose dependyng betwene the knees / so that the face and forepart of the infante is towarde the inwarde partes of the woman/lyenge in maner vpryght in the mothers matryce.

¶ Farther ye muste vnderstande that there be thre coueres or caules in the whiche the byrthe is contayned and lapped: of the whiche the one compassyth & embrasyth rownd aboute the byrthe/and the other two caules also: and it is called the secondyne seconde byrth or the after byrthe: the whiche defendeth the byrthe frome noysum and yll humours encreasynge in the matryce after conception by retensyon of the flowres otherwyse wonte to passe and yssue furthe ones in the monethe/ the whiche yll humours yf they sholde touche or come nere to the byrth wolde greatlye perysshe and hurte the same. But after the deliueraunce of the pryncipall byrth these humours also with the forsayd caule or secondyne yssue furthe / and is called the after byrthe.

¶ The seconde caule with the whiche the byrth is couryd/compasseth the same byrth frome the nauyll downewarde / couerynge all

all the inferyour partes of the infant / and this skynne or caule is as it were fulle of plyghtes and wrynkles: and through this caule the byrthe is defended and kepte from yll and sharpe humours as bryne or pysse yssuynge frome the infante and swette. &c. for so longe as the chylde is in the mothers wombe it sendeth furthe byrine / not by the due membres but by the bayne whiche procedeth out of the nauell.

¶ The thyrde skynne or caule lykewyse contayneth all the byrthe in it defendynge also the same frome humours & bryne: and from the boystelnes of the secondyne or fyrst caule and this is called the armoure or defence of the byrthe.

¶ This is the maner of the sytuation and lodgyng of the infante in the mothers bellye: and these be the thre caules contaynynge and enclosyng in the byrth.

Nowe wyll we speake of the tyme of byrthe.

¶Of the tyme of byrthe, and whiche is called naturall or vnnaturall. ¶Cap.ii.

AND when the tyme of byrthe approchyth nere / moste commenly these sygnes folowyng come before: by the which the tyme of labor is knowen to be at hande.

¶Fyrste certayne dolours and paynes begynne to growe about the guttes / the nauell / and in the raynes of the backe / and lykewyse aboute the thyghes & the other places beinge nere to the prluy partes / which lykewyse then beginneth to swell and to burne and to expell humours / so that it gyueth playne and cudent token that the labor is nere.

¶But ye shall note that there is two manner of byrthes / the one called naturall / the other contrarye to nature. Naturall byrthe is when the chylde is borne bothe in due season & also in due fashion. The due season is moste commenlye after the.ix.moneth or aboute.xl. wekes after the conception / althoughe some be delyuered sometymes in the seuenthe moneth / and the chylde prloueth verye well. But such as are borne in the eyght moneth / other

they be dead before the byrth / or els lyue not longe after / as the noble medicine Auicenna doth testifye.

¶ The due fashion of byrthe is this / accordynge as wytnesseth Albert the greate / fyrste the head commeth forwarde / then foloweth the necke and shoulders / the armes with the handes lyenge close to the bodye towarde the fete/the face and forepart of the chylde beyng towardes the face and foreparte of the mother/as it appeareth in the fyrste of the byrthe fygures. For as Albertus writeth/and as we haue reherced before also / before the tyme of delyueraunce the chylde lyeth in the mothers Woinbe the face and breste beynge towardes the backe of the mother/but when it sholde be delyuered/it is torned clene contrary/the head downeWarde / the fete vpwarde / and the face towarde the mothers bellye / and that yf the byrth be natural. Another thyng also is this/ that yf the byrthe be naturall/the delyuerance is easye Without longe taryenge or lokynge for it.

¶ The byrth contrarye to nature is / when the mother is delyuered before her tyme / or oute of due season / or after any other fashion then

then is here specyfyed before / as when bothe legges procede fyrste / or one alone / with both the handes vp / or both downe / other elles the one vp & the other downe / and diuers otherwise as shalbe hereafter more clerely declared

¶ Of easye, and vneasye, difficull, or dolorous delyueraunce, and the causes of it, with the sygnes howe to knowe, and forese the same. ¶ Cap. iii.

VEry many be the parelles / dangerous & stronges which chanse to women in theyr labor / whiche ensue & come in dyuers wayes / & for dyuers causes / such as I shal here declare.

¶ Fyrst when the woman that laboreth is conceyued ouer yonge / as before. xij. yee or. xv. yere of aege / which chãseth somtyme / though not verye often / and that the passage be ouer angust streate or narowe / other naturally / or els for some disease and infirmite / Which may happen about that parte / as apostumes / pusshes / pyles / or blysterres / and such other / thorowe the whiche causes nature can not (but with great dolor and payne) open and dilate

it selfe to the expellynge & delyuerance of the chylde. And sometyme the beſyke or bladder/ or other intralles beyng about the matrice or wombe be also apostumat & blystered/whiche beynge greaued / the matrice or Wombe lykewyse is greaued With them/and that hyndereth greatly the deliueraunce. Also sometyme in the fundament are emerrodes or pyles and other pusshes/chappynges or chynnes which cause greate payne/also hardnes and difficulte or byndynge of the belly/which thinges for the grefe and payne that ensueth of them causeth the Woman to haue lyttell power to help herselfe in her labor.

¶ Farthermore if the partie be weke and of feble complexion/or of nature very colde/or to yonge / or very aged/or to grosse and fatte / or contrarye wyse to spare and leane/or that she neuer had chylde before/or that she be ouer timorous and fearefull/ dyuers wayWarde / or suche one as Wyll not be ruled/remouyng herselfe from one place to another/all such thynges causeth the labour to be much more payn full/cruell/and dolorous/ then it Wolde otherwyse be. Also ye must vnderstande that generallye the byrthe of the man is easyer then the

byrth

byrth of the female.

¶ Item yf the chylde be of a fuller ⁊ greater groweth than that it maye easelye passe that narowe passage/or contrarye wyse / yf it be so faynt/weake/and tender/that it can not turne it selfe/or doth it very slowly/or yf the womã haue two chyldren at ones/ other elles that it with the which she labozeth be a monster / as for example / yf it haue but one body and two heddes/as appeareth in the. xvij. of the byrth fygures/such as of late was sene in the dominion of Werdenberghe.

¶ Agayne whẽ it procedeth not in due tyme or after due fashion/as when it cometh forthe with bothe fete or both knees togyther/or els with one fote onely/or with both fete downeward and both handes vpwarde / other els (the which is most perellous) sydelong/arselonge/or backelonge/ other hauynge two at a byrth/both procede with their fete fyrst/or one with his fete and the other with his head/by those and diuers other wayes the woman susteyneth greate doloure payne and anguysh.

¶ Item yf the woman suffer abortsmẽt/that is to saye brynge forth her chylde in the.iiii.or v. moneth after the conception/whiche is be-

fore the due tyme / in this case it shalbe great payne to her / for so muche as (accordynge to Galenus sayenge) in that tyme the entrance of the wombe is so firmely and strongely enclosed / that scace the poynte of a nedle maye enter in at it.

¶ Also yf the chyld be dead in the mothers bellye it is a verye perellous thynge / forsomuche as it can not be easely turned / nother can it weld or helpe it self to come forth/or yf the chyld be sycke or weakened/so that it can not for feblenesse helpe it selfe. The whiche thynge maye be foresene & knowen by these tokens: Yf the woman with chylde haue ben longe sycke before her labor / yf she haue ben sore lared / yf after her conception she haue had dayly & vnwontly her flowres/yf streate after one moneth vppon the conception her brestes yelde anye mylke / yf the chylde steare not ne moue at suche tyme as is conuenient for it: these be tokens that it sholde be verye weake. By what tokens ye shall knowe it is dead/ I shall shewe you in the nynth chapter hereafter.

¶ Also there is greate parell in laborynge/ when the secondyne or latter byrthe is ouer

fyrme

fyme or stronge / and wyll not sone ryue or breake asunder/so that the chylde maye haue his easy commyng forth. And contrary wyse when it is ouer weake slender or thynne / so that it breaketh asunder before that the chyld be turned or apte to yssue forthe / for then the humours which are collecte and gathered to gether about this secondyne or seconde byrth passe away soner then it sholde do/ & the byrth shall lacke his due humidite and moystenes/ whiche sholde cause it the easelyar to procede and with lesse payne.

¶ The byrth also is hindered by ouer much colde or ouer muche heete / for in ouer muche colde the passage and all other powres of the laborynge woman be coarted and made narrower then they wolde otherwyse be. Lykewyse ouer much heate debiliteth/ weakeneth and faynteth both the woman and the chyld/ so that neyther of them in that case can well welde or helpe them selfes for fayntnesse.

¶ And forther yf the woman haue vsed to eate commenly such meate or fruytes/whiche do exiccat or drye and constrayne or bynde/as medlars / chestenuttes / all sowre fruyte / as crabbes / chokeperes / and suche other / with

ouer

ouer muche vse of vergeus/ & such lyke sowre sauces/With ryse myll/and many other thynges / all this shall greately hynder the byrth.

¶ Also the vse of colde bathes after the. v. moneth folowyng the conception or to bathe in such Water where alome is/yron/or salte/or any suche thynges which do coarcte and constrayne/or yf she haue ben oftentymes heauye and murnyng/or yll at ease/or yf she haue ben kept ouer hungrye and thurstye/ or haue vsed ouer much watche and walkinge/other yf she vsed a lyttell before her labor thinges of great odour smell or sauoure / for suche thynges attracte and drawe vpwarde the mother or matrice/the whiche is greate hynderaunce to the byrthe.

¶ Also yf the womā fele payne onely in the backe and aboue the nauell and not vnder / it is sygne of harde labor / lykewyse yf she ware wont to be delyuered With greate payne in tymes passed/is a sygne of great labor alwayes in the byrth.

¶ Nowe sygnes and tokens of an expedite and easy delyueraunce be such as be contrary to all those that go before. As for example/ when the woman hathe ben wonte in tymes

passed

passed easelye to be delyuered/and that in her labor she feale but lyttell thronge or dolor / or thoughe she haue greate paynes / yet they remayne not alwayes in the vppar partes/ but descend to the nether partes or botome of the bellye.

¶ And to be shorte in all paynefull & troublesome labours/these sygnes betokē & signify good spede and lucke in the labor:vnquietnes/muche stearynge of the chylde in the mothers belly/all the thronges and paynes tomblynge in the fore parte of the botome of the bellye / and when the woman is stronge and myghtye of nature/and such as can well and strongelye helpe her selfe to the expellynge of the byrth. And agayne euell sygnes be those/ when she swetethe colde swete : and that her pulces beate and labor ouer sore/ and that she her selfe in the laborynge faynt and swowne: these be vnluckye and mortall sygnes.

¶ Howe a woman with chylde shall vse herselfe, and what remedies be for them that haue harde labor.

¶ Cap. iiii.

TO socoure and helpe such as are in suche difficull parell of labor/ as we haue spoken of before / ye must obserue/kepe & marke those thynges whiche we shall (by the grace of god) shew you in this chapter folowynge. Fyrst the woman with chyld must kepe two dyettes / the one a monethe before her labor/the other in the verye laborynge / & aboue all thynges she muste eschue and forbare all suche thynges which maye hynder the byrthe so nere as she can possible/the which we reherced in the chapter before / but yf there be anye suche thynge which can not be auoyded/for so much as it commeth by nature or by long contynuance and custome:in this case yet ye shall vse some such remedies/the Which maye somwhat asswage it/ mollifye it / or make it more easye or tollerable / so that it hynder the byrth so muche the lesse.

¶ But yf it so be / that any infirmitie or dysease/swellyng/or other apostumation chanse about the mother or the preuy parte/ or about the beslyke or bladder/ as the stone / the strangurye / and suche lyke : the Whiche thynges may cause suche straytenesse and coarctation

that

that vnnethe greate and horrible payne / the partie can be delyuered or discharged: in these cases it behouethe suche thynges to be loked vnto and cured before the tyme of labor commethe / by the aduyse of some experte Surgion.

¶ Also yf the woman be ouer muche constipat / or bounde all wayes / she muste vse the monethe before her labour suche thynges/the whiche maye lenifye / mollifye / dissolue / and loose the bellye: as apples fryed with sugre taken fastynge in the mornynge / and after that a draughte of pure wyne alone / or elles tempered with the iuyce of swete and rype apples. Also to eate eygges in the mornynge fastynge and at nyghte / loosethe welle the bellye.

¶ Agayne in this case she muste refrayne frome all suche thynges as doo harden / restrayne / and constipat: as be suche thynges/ the whyche be browled or rosted / & ryse/harde egges and myll / and suche lyke.

¶ Also yf farther necessite require she maye receaue a clyster / but it muste be very gentell and easye tempered other with chekens brothe or brothe of other flesshe: she maye vse also

some other easye and temperat purgation to mollifye and loose her with all: also a suppositar tempered with sope / larde / or the yolke of egges.

¶ And yf it chaunse that (the labor drawynge nere) she ware faynte or sykelye: then muste ye comforte her with good comfortable meate/drynke/holsome and noble electuaries/ and in this tyme must she do all such thinges the whiche can make her apte and sufficiente to her labor/ & to vse suche thynges the which maye laxe/open / and mollifye the nature and passage/so that the byrth maye the more freely procede: and that chiefflye in the younger women. The elder Women for because that/that partes in them be somewhat dryer & harder/ therfore they muste vse hote and moyst thynges which haue properte to lenifye and sople/ and that bothe in meate and drynke/ and also in outwarde fomentations / bathynges / suppositaries and anoyntmētes: Anoyntmentes wherewith ye maye sople the priuie place / be these: hennes grese/ducks grese/goose grese/ also oyle olyfe/or lynesede oyle/or oyle of fenegreke/or the viscosite of holyoke & such other/ and for drinke let her vse good rype Wyne mixed

xed with water: also ther must be a consideration in the dietynge of the woman / that she maye vse such thynges the which maye moysten her / and not make her fatte. Contrarye wyse let her auoyde such thynges the whiche sholde exiccat drye constrayne or coarte her: & that all the monethe before her labor. But about. x. dayes before the tyme (yf she fele any payne or grefe) let her vse euery day to washe or bathe her with warme water/in the which also that she tary not ouer longe in bathynge for weakening of her: in the bath let her stand so that the water come aboue the nauell a lyttell/and lette be sodde in the water mallows/ holyoke / camomell/ mercurye / maydenhere/ lynesede/fenegreke sede / and such other thynges which haue vertue to mollifye and supple: and yf it so be that for weakenesse of the body she maye not endure this bathynge in warme water/then with a sponge or other cloth dypped in the forsayde bathe / let her sokynglye washe her fete/her thyghs/and her preuy partes/the whiche thynge shall greatly profet to her. But in suche tyme beware ye come not in the cõmune hote houses/ for they wolde cause you to be feble and faynte/Whiche ware yll in

this case.

¶ And when ye are thus bathed or washed/ then shall it be very conuenient for you to annoynte with the forsayde greses and oyles youre backe/belly/nauell/sydes/and such places as are nere to the preuye partes. Farthermore it shall be greatelye profitable for her to conueye inwarde in to the preuye parte these forsayde oyles or greses with a sponge or other thynge made for the purpose / she ienge vpryght the middes of her body most hyest/so that it maye the better remayne within her/ and that chiefiye/yf the matrice be dryе/ other elles the partie very leane and spare.

¶ It shalbe also verye profytable for her to suffume the nether places with muske / ambre/gallia muscata / whiche putte on embers yelde a goodlye sauour / by the whiche the nether places opē thē selfe & draw downwarde.

¶ Also as I sayd before/she must take good hede to her dyette / that she take thynges the whiche maye comforte and strenghten the body / feadynge not ouer muche of any thynge/ and to drynke pleasaunt and well sauerynge wyne/or other drynke/also moderatly to exercyce the body in doyng some thing/stearynge/

mouinge/goyng/or standyng/more then other wise she was wōt to do: these thinges farther the byrth & make it the easyer: & this is the maner of dyette the which we aduise the woman to kepe the moneth before her labor or longer.

¶ Another dyette there is / the whiche she ought to obserue in the tyme of labor / when the stormes and thronges begyn to come on/ and the humours / whiche yet hytherto haue remayned about the matrice or mother collected/nowe begyn to flowe forth: and this maner of dyette consysteth in two sortes. Fyrste that suche thynges be procured and had in redynesse whiche maye cause the byrth or labor to be very easye. Secondly to withstande/defende & to put awaye so nere as may be the instāt & present dolours. And as touchinge this poynt / it shalbe very profitable for her for the space of an houre to syt styll/thē rysyng again to go vp & downe a payre of stayres cryeng or reaching so loude as she cā/so to stere herselfe.

¶ Also it shalbe very good for a tyme to retayne and kepe in her brethe / for because that thorow that meanes the guttes and intralles be thrust together and depressed downeward. Also it shalbe verye good to receyue the same medi=

medicine / the which we shall describe hereafter / for that medicine expellethe and sendeth forthe the byrth.

¶ But when the womã perceaueth the matrice or mother to ware lare or loose/and to be dyssolued/and that the humours yssue forthe in great plente/ then shall it be mete for her to syt downe lenynge backewarde in maner vpryght. For the which purpose in some regiõs (as in France and Germanye)the mydwyfes haue stooles for the purpose / whiche beynge but lowe and not hye frome the grounde / is made soo compase wyse and caue or holowe in the myddes / that that maye be receaued from vndernethe whiche is loked for: and the backe of the stoole lenyng backewarde/ receauethe the backe of the woman / the fashion of the which stole is set in the begynninge of the byrth fygures hereafter.

¶ And when the tyme of labor is come / in the same stole ought to be put manye clothes or clowtes in the backe of it / the whiche the midwife may remoue frõ one syde to another accordyng as necessite shal require. The mydwyfe herselfe shall syt before the laborynge woman / and shall diligently obserue and wayte

howe

howe muche & after what maner the chylde stearethe it selfe: also shall with her handes fyrste annoynted With the oyle of almondes or the oyle of whyte lylies rule & directe euery thynge / as shall seme best. Also the mydwyfe muste enstructe and comfort the partie not onely refreshynge her With good meate and drynke/but also with swete Wordes / geuynge her good hope of a spedefull delyueraunce/encouragyng and enstomarking her to patience and tolleraunce/ byddyng her to holde in her brethe in so muche as she maye/ also strekynge gentyliy with her handes her belly aboue the nauel/for that helpeth to depresse the byrth downewarde.

¶ But and yf the Woman be any thynge grosse/fat/or fleshly it shall be best for her to lye groueiyng/for by that menes the matrice is thrust and depressed downewarde/anoyntynge also the preuy partes With the oyle of whyte lylies. And yf necessite require it / let not the mydwyfe be afrayde ne asshamed to handle the places and to relaxe and lose the straytes / for so muche as shall lye in her/ for that shall helpe wel to the more expedite and quycke labor.

¶ But this must the mydwyfe about all thynges take hede of that she cõpell not the woman to labor/before the byrth come forewarde/& shewe it selfe. For before that tyme all labor is in vayne / labor as muche as ye lyst. And in this case many tymes it cometh to passe / that the partie hath labored so sore before the tyme / that when she sholde labor in dede/her myght and strength is spent before in vaine/ so that she is not nowe able to helpe her selfe / and that is a perylous case.

¶ Farthermore when the secondine or seconde byrthe(in the which the byrth is wrapped and conteyned)doth ones appeare/then maye ye knowe that the labor is at hande/ wherfore yf the same secondine breake not of his owne kynde / it shalbe the mydwyfes parte and offyce with her nayles easely and gently to breake it/and rent it/ or yf it maye not so conuenientlye be done / then reyse vp betwene your fyngers a pece of it / and cutte it of with a payre of sheeres / or a sharpe knyfe / but soo that ye hurte not the byrthe with the cutte/this done / by and by ensueth consequẽtly the flux and flowe of humours/ of the whyche I spake before / and then

next

nexte foloweth immediatly the byrthe.

¶ But yf it so chanse the secondine sholde be cutte by the mydwyfe and all the watery parte yshued and spent before due tyme and necessite sholde requyre it/ so that the preuye passage be lest exiccat and drye/the byrth not yet appearynge / and by this meanes the labor sholde be hyndered and letted. In this case ye shall annoynt and mollify that preuy passage with the oyle of white lillies/or som of the greses spoken of before / fyrste wharmed and so conueyed in to the preuy partes the whiche thynges wyll cause the waye to be slypperye/sople/and easye for the byrth to passe. But chiefly in this difficulties sholde profette the whyte of an egge together with the yolke powred in to that same place/Whiche sholde cause it to be moste slypperye and slydynge.

¶ And yf it so be / that the byrthe be of a greate groweth / and the head stycke in the commynge forthe / then muste the mydwyfe helpe al that she may/ With her handes fyrst annoynted with some oyle openyng and enlargynge the waye / that the yssue maye be be the frear: lykewyse muste be done yf she

bare two chyldren at once. And all this is spoken of the naturall byrth when that fyrst procedeth the head / and then the reste of the body ordinatly / as ye maye se in the fyrste of the byrth fygures folowynge.

¶ ij. But when the byrthe commeth contrarye to nature/then must the mydwyfe do all her diligence and payne/yf it may be possible / to turne the byrthe tenderlye with her annoynted handes / so that it maye be reduced agayne to a naturall byrthe / as for example: Some tyme it chanseth the chylde to come the legges and both armes and handes downewarde cloose to the sydes fyrste forthe / as appearethe in the seconde of the byrth figures/in this case the mydwife must do all her payne with tender handelyng and annoyntyng to receaue forthe the chylde/the legges beynge styll close to gether/ & the handes lykewyse remaynynge / as appeareth in the sayde. ij. figure. Howbe it/it were farre better(yf it maye be by any meanes)that the mydwyfe sholde turne these legges cõmyng fyrste forthe vpwardes agayne by the bellyward / soo that the heade myghte descende downward by the backe part of the wombe

for

for then naturally agayne & without parell as the fyrste myght it procede & come forthe.

¶ iij. Agayne sometyme the byrthe commeth forth with both legges and fete fyrste/ the handes beinge lyfted vp aboue the head of the chylde/and this is the parellouste maner of byrth/that is as appeareth in the. iij. of the byrth figures. And here must the mydwyfe do what she maye to turne the byrth yf it maye be possible to the fyrst figure/and yf it wyll not be/muste reduce the handes of it downe to the sides/& so to reduce it into the ij. figure. But yf this also wyll not be: then receaue the feate as they come forth/& binde them with some fayre lynnen clothe / and so tenderly and very softly loose out the byrth tyll all be come forth / and this is a very ieopardous labor.

¶ iiij. Also sometyme the byrth commeth forwarde with one fote onely / the other beynge left vpwarde/as appeareth in the. iiij. fygure. And in this case it behoueth the laborynge woman to laye her vpryght vppon her backe/ holdynge vp her thyghes & belly/ so that her heade be the lower part of her body: then let the mydwyfe with her hande re-

turne in agayne the fote that commeth oute fyrste in as tender manner as maye be / and warne the womā that laboreth to stere and moue her selfe / so that by the mouynge and sterynge the byrth maye be turned the head downeWarde / and so to make a naturall byrth of it/and then to set the woman in the stole agayne/and to do as ye dyd in the fyrste fygure/ but yf it so be that notwithstandyng the mothers stearynge and mouynge the byrth do not torne/then muste the mydwyfe With her hande softelye fetche out the other legge whiche remayned behynde / euermore takynge hede of this that by handelynge of the chylde she do not remoue ne sette oute of theyr place the two hādes hangyng downe-warde towarde the fete.

¶ v. Lykewise somtyme it cōmeth to passe that the syde of the chyld cōmeth forWarde/ as appeareth in the. v. fygure / & then must the mydWyfe do so/that it maye be returned to his naturall fashion/ & so to come forthe.

¶ vi. Also sometyme the chylde commeth forthe the fete forWarde / the legges beynge abroade/as in the. vi.figure/and then muste the mydWyfe se / that the fete & legges maye

be

be ioyned to gether/and so to procede & come forth/euermore regarding the handes/ as I warned you before.

¶ viij. Yf it come with one of the knees or bothe forewarde / as in the.viij. figure / then muste the mydwyfe putte vp the byrth / tyll such tyme as the legges and fete come ryght forth / and then to do as afore.

¶ viij. When the chylde commeth hedlonge/one of the handes commyng out and appearyng before/as in the.viij. figure/then let the byrthe procede no farther / but let the mydwyfe put in her hande and tenderlye by the shoulders thrust in the byrth agayne / so that the hande maye be setteled in his place agayne & the byrth to come forth ordinatly & naturally/as in the first figure/but if by this meanes the hand come not to his conuenīēt place/then let the woman lye vpryght with her thyghes & bellye vpwardes / & her head downewardes / so that by that meanes it maye be brought to passe/and then to bryng her to her seate agayne.

¶ ix. But yf it procede with both handes forewardes/then muste ye lykewyse do as afore: by the shulders thrustynge it backe agayne

gayne / vntyll ſuche tyme as the handes lye cloſe to the ſydes/and ſo to come forth as appeareth in the.ix.fygure.

¶ x. But when it commeth arſewarde/ as in the. x. fygure maye be ſene/then muſte the mydwyfe with her handes retorne it agayne/vntyl ſuch tyme that the byrth be turned/the legges and fete forwarde / otherelſ yf it maye ſo be/it ware beſte that the heade myght come forwarde/and ſo naturallye to procede.

¶ xi. And yf it ſo be that it appere & come forth fyrſt with the ſholders/as in the. xi figure/then muſt ye fayre and ſoftely thruſt it backe agayne by the ſholders/tyll ſuch tyme as the heade come forewarde.

¶ xij. But when the byrth cõmeth forthe with both handes and bothe fete at once/as in the. xij. fygure / then muſte the mydwyfe tenderly take the chylde by the head/and returne the legges vpwarde/and ſo to receyue it forth.

¶ xiij. And when it cometh breſtewarde/ as in the.xiij.figure / the legges and handes bydynge behynd/then let the mydwyfe take it by the fete or by the head/which that ſhall

be

be moste apte and commodious to come forwarde/returnynge the rest vpwarde / and so to receaue it forth/but if it maye be hedlong/ it shalbe best.

¶ xiiij. Nowe sometyme it chaunseth the woman to haue two at a burden / and that bothe procede to gether headlonge/as in the xiiij. figure/& then must the midwyfe receaue the one after the other/but so that she let not slyppe the one whylest she taketh the fyrste.

¶ xv. Yf bothe come forthe at once with theyr fete forewarde/ then must the mydwyfe be very diligent to receaue fyrst the one / and then the other/as hath ben shewed before.

¶ xvi. When the one cõmeth hedlonge/ the other fotewyse / then must the mydwyfe helpe the byrth that is most nerest the vssue/ & it that cõmeth fotelõg(if she cã)to returne it vpon the head / as is spoken of before / taking euer the hede/that the one be not noysõ to the other ī receauing forth of ether of thẽ.

¶ And to be shorte / let the mydwyfe often tymes annoynte and mollifye the waye and passage with some of the forsayd oyntmentes/to make the womans labor so much the easyar / & haue the lesse thronge trauell and

payne/& yf there chaunse to be any apostume/ or dysease about that places in this tyme by suche annoyntynge to alaye and swage the payne: so that for the tyme it may be the lesse grefe to the partie/as I spoke of before also/ and for them that be in this case / it shall be best to lye growelyng/as I said of the grosse fatte and fleshly woman.

¶ Remedies and Medicines by the whiche the labor maye be made more tollerable, easy, and without greate payne.

¶ Cap. v.

All suche thynges as helpe the byrth & make it more easye/are those: Fyrst the womā that laboreth must other syt grouling or els vpryght leanynge backewarde / accordynge as it shall seme commodious and necessarye to the partie / or as she is accustomed. And in Wynter or colde Whether the chamber wherin she laboreth muste be warmed / but in somer or hote whether/ let in the ayre to refresshe her withall/lest be twene extreme heate and labor the woman faynt and sounde/and farthermore she must be pro-

be prouoked to sneesynge/& that other With the powder of Eleborus / or elles of pepper. Also the sydes of the woman must be strekē downewarde With the handes/Which thing helpeth greately and farthereth / and let the mydwyfe alway be very diligent prouidyng and seinge What shalbe necessary for the Woman/annoyntinge the priuities with oyle or other such grese as I spoke of before in this fasshion: Take the oyle of Whyte lyllies or duckes grese / & With that temper two graynes wayghte of Safran and one grayne of muske / and with that oyntmente annoynte the secrete partes. Yf this profet nothynge/ then vse this suffumigation.

¶ Take myrrhe/galbanum / castorium/let those be beten and make lyke pylles of them tempered to gether with bulles gaule / then take a dramme of this pylles / and put it on hote coles / and let the woman receaue the fume and sauoure of it vndernethe.

¶ Another perfume: Take yelowe brymstone/myrrhe/mader/galbanum/oppoponacum/of eche lyke much/ and temper all these together/makynge of them pylles/and with those also ye may make fume to be receaued

vnderneth. Itē the fume of culuer dunge or of hawkes dunge by puttyng to of oppopo-nacum / is souerayne for the saine. All these fumes open the poores benethe/and causeth nature to be the frear in delyueraunce.

¶ Also it is very good to dyp Wooll in the iuyce of rue/and the saine to conuey into the secreates. Also the pouder of aristolochia ro tūda/or the rote called bothor martis/or ma-lum terre / or the sede of staphisagre: any of these wrapped in wooll and conueyed in-warde prouoketh & calleth forthe the byrth.

¶ Item take helebor⁹/oppoponacū/and wrap them to gether in wooll/and ministre them inWarde:for that Wyll bringe forthe & prouoke the byrthe / whether it be alyue or dead. Also the rynde and barke of cassia fi-stula beaten to pouder / and tempered with Wyne and dronkē/prouoketh Well the byrth.

¶ Item asa fetida of the bygnes & waight of a pese myngled to gether With castorium of the wayght of a dram̄: beaten to gether & tempered with wyne myxt with Water and so dronkē/is very good to prouoke the byrth Also canell dronke With Wine is very good.

¶ Item take a scruple of roses / with the

Water

water of the sede of fenegreke/cicercula/may denhere/all beaten to gether and soden / and the oyle of blewe flowre de luce a smal quantite tempered there with all: and then geue it to the woman that laboreth / and it shall prouoke the byrthe greately. Also cassia lignea and asa fetida dronke with wyne/be very good for the same. Also holyoke soden in water and dronkē / is soueryn for the same purpose / & it is verye good for her to washe her in the water/ in the whiche this holyoke is decoite and soden in.

¶ Certayne pylles the whiche make the labor easye and without payne.

TAke canell or cinamome and of sauyne of eche a dram/ of cassia lignea a dram and a halfe / of myrrhe/aristolochia rotunda/& costemary of eche a dram/of storax liquida halfe a dram/and of oppium the wayght of.xij. graynes / bete these all to gether / and forme them into pylles / and geue vnto the woman two drams of these pylles with. ij. ounces of good olde wyne.

2 ¶ Item Safrane and Syler Montanum prouoketh the byrth of any lyuynge thynge/ yf it be dronckē: howe be it to a Woman geue neuer passynge a drame at once of Safrane/ for greater quantite sholde greately hurte.

3 ¶ Item take .v. draines of Sauyne/ of rue or herbe grace one dragm & an halfe/ of iuniper byrryes. ij. dramms / of asa fetida/ amoniacum/ madder/ of ech .ij. dramms: of these make pylles/ geuen to the Womā in labor with Water in the Whiche is soden sauyne and penyryall/ or els with the brothe of cicercula/ and the iuyce of rue shall helpe very greately.

4 ¶ Item take .ij. dramms of sauyne/ of asa fetida / armoniacum/ & madder / of eche halfe a dramm/ these temper to gether in pilles/ and geue her with wyne .ij. dramms of the same.

5 ¶ Item take of aristolochia longa/ pepper and myrrhe/ of eche lyke much/ conflict them to gether With Wyne & make pylles of them/ & minister them with an ounce of water of the decoction of luppynes / these pylles be of such efficacy and strength that it alleuiateth and vnpayneth the byrthe / it delyuereth the matrice or mother from all maner of byrth/ be it alyue or dead.

Item

¶ Item take of whyte bedellium/myrrhe/ and sauyne/of eche lyke much: temper these with cassia lignea and hony / and make pylles of them of the byggenesse of pesen / & of these pylles geue at eche tyme. v. to the labourer/Whiche be of the same myght & strength with the other pylles spoken of here nexte before. 6.

¶ Item take of myrrhe/castorium/and storax/of eche one dram̃/temper them with hony/and make pylles of it / these for this purpose excell and passe al other/they be of such vertue and strength in operation. 7.

¶ A plaster to prouoke the byrthe: Take wyld goward/ & seth it in Water/in the same Water temper myrrhe / the iuyce of rue / and barlye meale / so muche as shalbe sufficient/ stampe these thynges to gether / and make it plasterwyse / then laye it to the womans belly betwene the nauel and the nether part this plaster shall helpe meruelously e. 8. a plastor

¶ And although many other thinges ther be the which haue vertue and power to prouoke byrth and to help it/yet leuyng all such thynges for brenite and shortenesse We haue set here suche thynges/which are chiefe and 9.

most

most principally conducent for the same purpose.

¶ Howe the Secondyne or seconde byrth shall be forsed to yssue forth, yf it come not frelye of his owne kynde.

¶ Cap. vi.

HEre also somtyme it cometh to passe/that the Secondiue/whiche is wonte to come to gether with the byrth/remayne & tary behynde and folowe not. And that for dyuers causes / one is: For because peraduenture the woman hathe ben so sore weakened and feblysshed with trauell / dolour / and payne/of that fyrst byrth / that she hathe no strength remaynynge to helpe herselfe to the expellynge of this seconde byrth/ another maye be/ that it be entangled / tyed/ or let within the matrice/which chāseth many tymes/or that it be destitute of huimours/ so that the Water be flowen frō it soner then it sholde/which sholde make the places more slyppery and more ealye to passe thorowe/or els that the places ouer weryed with longe & sore labor/for payne cōtract or gather together/& enclose themselfe agayne / or that the

places

places be swollen for anguysshe and payne/ and so let the commynge forth of the seconde byrthe.

¶ But to be shorte of what so euer cause it be thus stopped / the mydwyfe in anye wyse must fynde such meanes that it maye be vnlooſed and expulsed. For otherwyse greate inconuenency sholde chaunse to the partie/ and speciallye suffocation & chokynge of the matrice/whiche also must so much the more be takē hede to/for because the seconde byrth retayned & kept within/wyll sone putrifye & rot: Whereof wyll ensue yll noysom and pestiferous vapours/ascendynge to the harte/ the braynes/and the mydryffe/ throughe the which meanes the womā shalbe shorte wynded/faynt harted / often soundynge & lyenge without any maner of mouynge or stearing in the pulces: yee and many tymes is playnly suffocated/strangled/and dead of it: wherfore that none of these thinges happen/with all diligens and payne it muste be prouyded that the secondyne be expelled.

¶ Yf retention of it come by weakenesse of the labozer throughe long trauell/then must she be recomforted and strēgthed with good

cõfortable meates & drynkes which may enharte her/as brothe made of the yolke of egges/or with good olde Wyne & good fat and tydy flesshe/or brides/hennes flesshe / capon/ partrige/pyginnes/and suche lyke.

¶ And yf retentiõ of this secondine come/ because the place is cõtract to gether agayn/ otherelles that the matrice is swollen for longe payne/then must be bled such thinges to prouoke it oute / the whiche do make the Way slypper/sople/and easy for it to procede/ With the oyles or oyntementes spoken of before/as oyle of whyte lyllies / of maiorã/and of blewe lyllies. Item the beryes of iuniper or galbanum beaten to powder and dronke with luke warmed Wyne / wyll cause the same to yssue out. Itẽ sothernwood/or elles penyryall soden in wyne / and the decoction dronken / is of the saine vertue.

¶ Item to suffume the secreates With the perfumes Wrytten of before/is good for this purpose/& the fume of the Water / in whiche mallous holyoke/ and berefutte be soden in/ receaued beneth/is lyke good. Also to washe that partes i Water in which is sodẽ branne/ or to holde a lyttell bagfull of soden branne

to

to the place / and therewythall to sooke the place/is very profytable.

¶ But yf the retention of the secondyne come by reason that it is entanglyd or fastened in some place of the matrice / so that it wyl not resolue ne lose then make a fume vnderneth of brymstone/yuie leues/and cresses or elles of cresses and fygges.

¶ Also of all odoriferous and swetesmellynge thynges: as ambre / muske / frankencense / gallia muscata and confection nere/ the whiche sauoures and perfumes put on the emberres must be so closely receaued vndernethe/that no part of the smell do ascend to the nose of the woman. For to the nose sholde the sauour of nothynge come/but onlye of suche thynges / the whyche stynke or haue abhominable smell: as asa fetida/castorium / mans here or womans here burnt / pecockes fethers burnt. Item in this case it shalbe very good to make a perfume vnderneth of the houe of an asse/Which thinges al thoughe they be of yll sauoure/yet they be of such nature & efficacie / that they occasionat not onely the secõdine/but also dead byrthes to procede & come forth out of the matrice.

¶ And in this case also let the womā with holde her brethe inwarde in so muche as she can / for that shall dryue downewarde suche thynges as be in the bodye to be expelled. Item let her be prouoked to sneese with the pouder of eleborus or pepper put in the nose holdynge her mouthe and nose soo cloose as maye be.

¶ Also the oyntment / whiche is called vnguentum Basilicon / conueyed into the matrice / is very good / for it mollifyeth the place and draweth out the secondine parforce / the whiche so soone as it is expelled / infude the oyle of rooses in to the same matrice. Item roosewater tempered with a quantite of the pouder of holyoke / and dronke / is good to expell the secondine.

¶ And yf it be so that any parte of the secondine do appeare / let the mydwyfe receaue it tenderlye / loosynge it oute fayre and softely leste it breake / and yf ye doubte that it wyll breake / then let the mydwyfe tye that parte of the whiche she hathe handfast to the womans legge or fote / not very strayght / leste it breake / nether very lax / lest it slyp in agayne / and then cause her to snese. Then yf the secondine

condine tarye or stycke / so that it come not quyckly forewarde / then loose it a lyttell & a lyttell very tenderlye wrething it frome one syde to another/tyll such tyme as it be gotte oute / but euer beware of violent and hastye mouyng of it/lest that with the second byrth ye remoue the matrice also.

¶ And yf in this meane whyle the women faynt or sowne by reasone of great payne en suynge of the takynge awaye of this secondine/then muste ye minister such thinges to her the which comfort the head and the hart as be electuaries whiche are conficte with muske/ambre / and the confectiō of precious stones/as Diamargariton/and suche other. Also suche thynges the whiche comforte the stomacke/as Diagalanga / Dia cinamomū/ and such other which are alwaye in a readi-nesse at the apothecaries/the which thinges she shall receaue with wyne.

¶ Item to remoue the secondine and to expel it: take rue/horehownd/Sotherne Wood/ and motherwort/ of eche lyke quantite / and then take so muche of the oyle of lylies / as maye be sufficient to stype/moysten and soke the foresayd herbes in/put all this together

into a glased potte couered with suche a co-
uer that it haue a lyttell hole or vent aboue
in the toppe of it / then set this pot ouer the
fyre of coles / so that it boyle a whyle / then
take it frome the fyre / and sette it vnder the
stole where the woman sytteth made for the
nonce hauyng a pype made for that purpose
of the whiche the one ende ye shall put into
the vent or hole of the couer to the pot & the
other ende must the partie receaue in to her
bodye. And so to syt clooſed rounde aboute
with clothes / that no vapoure or ayre go
forth of the potte hauing a fewe coles vnder
it/to kepe it hote / and thus sytte the space of
an houre or two/tyll such tyme as the secon-
dyne moue and begynne to procede of his
owne kynde. And yf it be so that ye profette
not this wayes/yet then laye this plaster on
the bellye betwene the nauell and the secrea-
tes/of the whiche we shall speake hereafter/
the whiche is of suche operation and effica-
cite that it expelleth deade byrthes : yf for all
this the secondyne come not forewarde/then
leaue it/and vse no more medicines ne reme-
dies to that purpose but let it alone/for with
in fewe dayes it wyll putrifye and corrupte/

and dyssolue into a watery substance/thycke lyke bryne/ or other fer myxed with Water/ & so yssue forthe. Howbeit in the meane Whyle it Wyll put the woman to great payne in the heade/in the harte / the stomacke/as we touched before.

¶ Howe that many thynges chaunse to the women after theyr labor, and howe to auoyde, defende, or to remedye the same.

¶ Cap. viii.

IT is also to be vnderstanded/ that many tymes after the delyueraunce happeneth to Women other the feuer or ague/ or swellyng or inflation of the bodye/other tumblynge in the belly/or els commotion or settelynge out of order of the mother or matrice. Cause of the which thynges is somtymes lacke of due and sufficient purgation and clensyng of the flowres after the byrthe / or elles contrarye wyse ouer muche flowinge of the same/Whiche sore doth weaken the Woman. Also the greate labor and stearynge of the matrice in the byrth.

Then

¶ Then as ofte as it commeth for lacke of due purgation of the flowres/ then muste be ministred such thinges/the which maye prouoke the same / whether it be by medicines taken at the mouth/or by lotyon & washyng of the fete / or by fumes or odours or emplastration / or by decoction of herbes seruynge to that purpose/ other els by oyntmentes / & suche other thynges / accordynge as the persone or the parell doth requyre/of the which thynges fewe or no wemen be ignoraunt. And ye muste take diligent hede that she be exactly and vtterly purged:to this be agreable all suche thynges / the whyche prouoke vryne & open the vaynes/making free waye for the bloude to passe/ & sende the humours and matter downewarde/as motherworte/ azure/sauyne / penyryall/parcelye / cheruyll/ anyse sede/fenel sede/iuniper byries/rue/bayberies / germaunder / valeriane / tyme/cinomome/spykenarde / & suche other. All those thynges as they do prouoke and cause vrine so do they also prouoke and cause the flowres to depart. Howbeit as nere as ye can vse none of these thynges without the counsell of an expert physityon/leste whyleste ye helpe

one

one place ye hurt another/ also to sneese helpeth muche in this matter / & to holde in the brethe enclosynge the nooss and the mouth. Also fumigation made of the yes of salt fysshes/or of the houe of a horse vnderneth/prouoketh the flowres. Yf ye profet not by this meanes/then yf she be able to bare it / let her bloude in the vayne/called Saphena/ vnder the ancles of the fete/for this puoketh flowres chiefiye of all other thynges.

¶ Lykewyse doo / yf the woman haue the ague after her labor/for that cõmeth of lyke cause by retention of the flowres / and in the feuer let her vse to drynke water/in the whiche is decocte barlye beaten/or cicer and barlye to gether / or water in whiche be soden Tamaryndi/or Waye of mylke/and lette her eate cullys made of a cocke/and swete pome Granates:for these thynges do prouoke the flowres/& mitigateth the immoderat heate/ refresshynge greatelye the bodye / loosynge and openynge suche thinges/the whiche before ware constricte and cluddered together.

¶ Yf the body after labor do swel & inflate then let her drynke water in the which is soden cicer and cummyn beaten to gether.

Item good olde wyne with the electuarium called diamarte/or the whiche is called alcakengi: of the whiche Auicenna speaketh in his.v. boke. Item gumme serapine / organie/and masticke. Also in this case a glyster made of suche thynges / the which do bayngueshe and expelle ventolitees and wyndenesse / also a pessarie or suppositar made for that parte of Aristolochia rotunda/squinantum/storax liquida: doronicum/zeduaria.

¶ Agayne yf the woman after her labor haue frettynge and knawyng of the guttes/ and payne of the matrice and other secreate partes there aboute / then let her vse the vapour and fume of suche thynges the whiche haue vertue to mitigate swage and alay the payn/as mallowes/ holyoke/fenegreke/cummyn/camomell/sauyne/and hemlocke.

¶ Also to annoynt the places with oleum sesaminum/or with oyle of swete almondes And yf no greate heate do aboũde in the woman / she maye drynke tryacle or trifera magna with wyne in whiche is decoct motherwort or muggewort.

¶ Also agaynste paynes in the preuy partes/take penyriall/policaria/syx leues of bay

tree

tree: lethe them together/and receaue the va pour vndernethe closely. Item take rue / red motherwoꝛte/sothernwood/bete them to ge ther/and temper them with the oyle of peny ryall/and put all together into a pot/and set it ouer the fyꝛe a whyle / tyll it be somewhat soden together/and then take it of agayne/& put it all in to a lyttell rounde lynnen bagge made foꝛ the purpose / the whiche with this herbes in it ye shall cõuaye into the secretes.

¶ Item take camomell & lyne of eche lyke much. iiij. handefulles: bꝛaye them together & lethe them with whyte wyne/& then put it in a rounde bagge of lynnen / as befoꝛe was done/& conuey it into the womãs pꝛeuy par- tes. Itẽ let heꝛ dꝛynke foꝛ the same purpose ij. graynes of muske with wyne. ¶ Itẽ take whyte onyons & couer thẽ vnder the hote al- shes the which whẽ they be wel rosted/beate thẽ to gether with freshe butter vnsalted / & make it in maner of a plaster/& then put it in a lynnẽ bag/& cõuey itin to the places/as be- foꝛe/in the meane whyle perfumyng the pꝛe- uy partes with whyte frãkencense & stoꝛax.

¶ Yf it be so that the womã be vexed about the backe and loynes after heꝛ laboꝛ/ take ca

momell / and muggewoort/of eche. ij. handfulles of woorwode / sothernewood of eche one handefull/of motherwort. iiij. handefulles/of cinamome and nutmegges betē small halfe an ounce / decocte all these thynges together / and in the water of this decoction beynge warme / dyp a spunge or other lynnen clothes fomentynge / sokynge/ and strekynge the backe with the same/and so do often tymes / or els put all these forsayde herbes together soden in a bagge / and laye it plasterwyse to the backe.

¶ Yf this profette not: take oyle nardine/ oyle of whyte lyllies/of ech an ounce and an halfe / to the whiche put a dramm of nutmegges beaten to small powder / with this annoynte the backe. Item take oyle of anys / oyle of camomell / of eche an ounce / oyle of whyte lyllies. ij. ounces / of waxe. ij. dramms: dissolue all these together ouer the fyre / and there with annoynt the backe.

¶ But yf after the labor the flowres yssue more behementlye & in greater aboundance then they sholde/to the great effeablysshyng of the woman and inducynge of muche langor and paynefulnes:then syrst shall ye note

Where

where vpon it cõmeth:for the cause knowen the dysease maye the more readelye be recured:and causes of it be dyuers:but moste especiall those that folowe/that is to saye:Of muche aboundant superfluous bloude contayned in the hole body:or of muche commistion of the melancholy humor & the bloude to gether/by the which the bloude is enfyred and chawfed:and so distendeth openeth and setteth abroade the vaynes whiche descende to the matrice. Also the bloude beynge very thynne and waterysshe:for so it penetrateth/ thrylleth / and yssueth forthe the soner. Also yf the vaynes be very large / & receaue much bloude: for in that case they sende forthe the more agayn. Also yf the matrice be vnmyghty & weakened / the vaynes lykewyse weake and large: so that they can not retayne nor withholde the bloude. Also yf the body of the womã or the outward partes be very dense/ cloose / and compacte together: so that the outwarde powres be contracte and shut in such wyse that no vapours or swette can yssue out at them: then this shall cause the yll humoures (whiche otherwyse wolde passe thorough the powres in swette) to remayne

Within the body / and there to engender and encreace greater fluxe and aboūdāce of matter / Which procedeth with the flowres & augmenteth the quantite of them. Also yf the vaynes / whiche be named hemorroides / in the matrice be open and flowe forth. Also yf the matrice be perysshed or otherwyse viciat. Also yf it chaunce that the woman haue had a fall/or hath ben thrust or beaten/by all and any of this meanes maye come this inordinat fluxe of flowres.

¶ Nowe seynge then that it ensueth by so manyfolde occasions & causes it shalbe mete that Womē in this case be nothing ashamed ne abashed to disclose theyr mynde vnto expert physitians/showyng them euery thyng in it / as they knowe where vppon it sholde come: so that the physition vnderstandynge the womans mynde / maye the soner by his learnynge and experience consyder the true cause of it/and the very remedy to amend it. And many thinges there be which cease and restrayne this ouer much flowynge of flowres: bothe electuaries/confections / trochiskes pouders/clisteres/odoures/suffumigations bathes / plasters and oyntementes / of

Which

whiche for the loue of women I wyll here set forthe the moste principall and best.

¶ Fyrste then to stynte and restrayne the owtragius flure of flowres it shalbe verye good to bynde the armes very strayght and strongely ✠ not the fete or handes as: some vnwyse men do teache/and then to set a ventose or boxe or cup of glasse with fyre (which is called boxynge) vnder the brestes/but cuttynge no part of the skynne/layeng also lynnen clothes dypped in vynegre on the bellye betwene the nauell and the secreates: conueyenge also into the places suche thynges/ whiche haue vertue to restrayne bloude/ as balaustium/the ryne of pome granate/ carabe/terra sigillata/bole armenyacke/ sanguis draconis/hematites/the red rose/whyte frankencense/and galles: all those thynges or as manye of them as ye can conuenientlye get/ beate them to powder in lyke portion/ and temper them with thycke and grosse Wynel making of it a plaster/the whiche so tẽpered put it in to a lyttell rounde bagge the quantite of a mannes thombe the Which she shall put in to the preuye places.

¶ Item an other plaster to be ministred lyke-

lykewyse : Take of the bloudestone / called Emathites/bole armenyacke : of eche halfe an ounce:sanguis draconis/licium/of ech .ij. dramꝭ:Karabe:the cuppes of Acornes / Cipresse nuttes/Balaustium or plidiū / of eche one dramꝫ:of the scales of yron one dramꝫ and an halfe: Turbyntyne and pyche lyke quantite/or so muche as shalbe sufficient to make a plaster:beate and braye all these to gether/ temperinge it to a plaster: and then do with it as ye dyd with the other before.

¶ An oyntemente for the same purpose: Take oyle Myrtine / oyle of rooses / of eche halfe a pounde: Carabe/the scraping of yuerye / the scrapynge of a gootes horne / redde coral:terra sigillata/whyte frankencense/of eche one ounce/of White waxe.iij.ounces/all those tempered to gether / make them in an oyntment/& therewith annoynt the wombe and the secreates.

¶ A batthe concernynge the same: Take wurmewud / plantayne the more & the lesse the toppes of vynes/fresshe brāches of wyld mulberyes/vnrype damsenes flowes / or bolocs/wylde peres /medlers or myspylles / of eche.iij.handefulles / of red roose leues thre

hand-

handefulles/of oke barke.iiij.handfulles/of dayses / of all sortes of thystles / of eche.ij. handfulles : of cinkefoyle/the leues & rotes/ tormentyll the rootes / colubrine / of eche an handefull : also of acorne cuppes a sawser full/of gawlles/of acorns pylled/of bursa pastoris/of eche. ij.handefulles : beate all these to powder/cuttynge and brosynge that/ that wyll not be beaten to powder / & sethe them to gether in rayne water/or els in water / in the which. x. or. xij.burnte stones haue bene quenchyd:this done / let the Woman bathe herselfe in this Water vp to the nauell / and whē she cometh forth of the bathe / geue her to drynke. ij. drams of electuarium athanasie / or miclete / with plantayne water / or yf she be sore thurstye with red wyne.

¶ And lykewyse ye maye geue vnto her of these electuaries that folow:take good olde roose sugre.ij. ounces / of red corall / burnte yuery/bole armenyacke/of eche two drams/ of hematites thre drams/beate all these thinges to gether / temperynge it with the roose sugre/& let her receaue of it in the mornynge and euenynge with two drams of plantane water/or els the water of bursa pastoris.

¶ Item take the stone Emathites/& rubbe it on a whetstone / tyll the whetstone seme redde/then washe it of agayne frō the whetstone with plantayne water/and so do oftentymes / vntyll suche tyme that thou haue a good quantite of it/and euery mornyng and euenynge let the woman drynke two or thre sponefulles of the same.

¶ Farthermore there be at the apothecaries trochiskes which helpe greately in this case/as the trochiskes of karabe/and the trochiskes of bole armoniacke whiche muste be ministred a dram̄ or more of ether of them/ with .iiij. or .v. sponeful of plantayne water. Who that requyreth farther in this matter let them aske counseill of the physytions/for We haue set here but suche thynges whiche may seme most necessarye.

¶ Nowe yf it so be that there be engendred any apostume or other dysease in the preuye places after her labor/then moste the apostumes and deseases be clensed/ purged / & healed / the payne and ache of it mitigated and swaged With the iuyce of the beryes of solatrum and the iuyce of plantane / also the oyle of rooses / so that all these thynges be

tempe-

tempered together / and the places annoynted therewith.

¶ Itē otherwyse: take the wyte of an egge / womās mylke / the iuyce of purselayne / and temper all these to gether / and conueye it to the dysealed place / also let a bathe be made of water / in the whiche be soden plida / redde rose leues / the cuppes of acornes / oke barke / tormentyll / colubryne / and cinkefoyle / the leues and the rotes / lette all these thynges be soden together / and in the water the womā to bathe her selfe vp to the nauell: and after that the greued partes be healed and clensed let the place be annoynted with vnguentum album / or vnguentum rubeum / whiche is to be had at the apothecaries / and with suche other thynges whose propertie be to refrige rate and coole. And loke what cure and remedies be mynystred to this places beynge apostumate / or otherwyse desealed / the same also seruethe / yf the matrice or anye other parte of the secreates be rupte or broken.

¶ Manye tymes also it chanseth that the foundament gut commeth forth both in mā and woman / and spetially in women in this

busynesse/by reason of theyr great labor and
stryuynge with themselfe: Wherfore in this
case it is the mydwifes parte With her hand
warmed & wet in whyt wyne / to reduce it
backe into his place agayn/ the Which yf she
can not by this meanes/for because that per
aduenture it be swollen/then let her dissolue
butter in whyt Wyne Warmed / and there in
dyp Wooll With the Which wrappe the same
gutte a While/ so doynge often tymes / tyll it
be swaged/that it may be retorned in agayn
and ye maye vse in the stede of wyne luke
warme mylke. And When it is thus retour=
ned and reduced into his place: take Waxe/
and melt it to gether with masticke/or whyt
frankencense/then sprede it vpon lynnē pla=
sterwyse / and laye it ouer the place Where it
came forthe byndynge it to it With a lynnen
clothe or roller for partynge of / & let this be
done thus so oftē as she goythe to stole after
that she hath done/vntyll suche tyme that it
be so setteled Within / that it come no more
oute/and yf ye Wyll not occupye Waxe / then
dyp Wooll in the oyle of masticke or of speke
nardy/and lay it vnto the place ouer the fun
dament/byndynge it faste vpon the place/as

be=

before. ¶ Item another Way: Washe & soke the gut with the Water in Which is decoct & soden such thynges whiche exiccat dye and constrayne or combyne / as gaules / cypresse nuttes / spida / karabe / mastick / frankencense / sanguis draconis / and When it is well washed and soked with this water / then take the powder of an hartes horne burnte / and strue it rounde aboute the gutte / and so restore it agayne in to his place.

¶ Agayne yf it chanse / that after the womans labor the matryce be remoued oute of his place / and appeare forthe / then lette it be Washed and soked With the water in whiche be soden these thynges folowynge: take of cupresse nuttes / spicanarde / plida / balaustium / acorne cuppes / of eche an ounce : of mespylles and vnrype wylde peres / & vnrype apples / plummes / and damsens or bolous: of eche a handefull and such / of those as be to be powdered beate them to powder and the reste diuide / and cutte them small: then seathe them all to gether in rayn water / or els in Water in the whiche stele beynge red hote hathe ben often tymes quenched : and in the same water lette the partie

bathe her vp to the nauell/or els dyp a spõge or a locke of Wooll in it / & therewith Washe and soke the same matrice oftentymes then/ euer With a fayre cleane lynnen clothe wype it cleane agayne & strewe vpon it the powder folowynge/beaten verye small and searched thorough sylke.

¶ Take of frankencense / karabe / galles / plide/balaustie/ cypresse nuttes/alome/antymonye / bole armoniacke / masticke / of eche lyke much:beate these to very fyne powder/ and strewe the matrice with it / then tenderlye reduce it in to his place agayne with warme lynnen clothes byndynge it vp.

¶ But yf so be that the matrice be swollẽ/so that by this meanes it wyll not be restored to his naturall place agayne / then dissolue butter in Whyte Wyne/as ye dyd before / and with the same soke it vnto suche tyme as it be asswaged/and then reduce it.

¶ Agayne sometyme it chanseth that the womans nauell thorughe labor is dyssolued / so that it openeth it selfe : then make a small tente of fyne lynnen / and anoynte it with this oyntement that foloweth/and the same put it in to the nauell:take Whyte fran

ken-

kenſence / and beate it to powder / and then tẽper it with the whyte of an egge / ſo that it be after the manner of lyquyd honye : With this annoynte the nauell within and without / annoyntynge alſo the tente / the which beynge putte in the hole of the nauell bynde ſome clothe ouer it to kepe it in his place.

¶ Item many tymes it chanſeth that thorowe the greate difficultie and thronges of labor the preuye parte and the foundament be come one / by reaſon of rupture and breakynge of the ſame parte in the delyueraunce of the chylde / and that by that meanes the matrice deſcendeth and yſſueth downe / the whiche thynge chanſeth ſometymes by reaſon that the ſame place is very narowe and alſo tender / and the byrthe bygge / and of greate growethe / ſoo that it procedeth with ſuche violence / that it breakethe the waye before it.

¶ When thys myſchappe fallethe / then fyrſte waſſhe and ſoke the matrice / and alſoo reduce it to his place agayne / after the manner as I tolde you here immediatly before / then heale theſe bracke & wounde ſowynge of bothe ſydes of it to gyther agayne

with

With a sylken threde / as surgeons do other woundes: and yf that lyke ye not then / may ye cure it otherwyse without sowyng thus.

¶ Take two lyttell peces of lynnen cloth/ eche of the length of the wounde/ & in bredth two fyngers brode: spred the lyttell clothes with some faste cleauynge plaster the which wyll cause the clouthes to stycke fast where they shalbe set / then fasten them the one on the one syde of the ryfte / the other on the other syde / so that nothyng appeare betwene the peces of lynnen in the myddes of them/ but onely the clefte and ryfte of the wounde in the breadthe of a strawe / then this done/ sowe these sydes of lynnen together close as before I bed you to sowe the skynne: & when they be thus stytched to gether/ laye a lyttell lyquyd pytche vpon the seme: and this done the lappes and sydes of the wond vnder the lynnen plaster wyll growe to gether agayne & heale / & thē may ye remoue your plasters.

¶ Itē another way: take camfely dryed / & beate it to powder / also cummyn and cynamome both beaten to powder/ ioyne all thre to gether/ and strew of this powder into the wounde/ and without faute it shall heale.

Of

¶ Of aborcementes or vntymelye byrthes and the causes of it, and by what remedyes it maye be defended, holpen & eased. ¶ Cap. viii.

ABorcement or vntymely byrth is/When the woman is delyuered before due season & before the frute be rype: as in the. iij. iiij. or. v. monethe before the byrth haue lyfe and sometymes after it hath lyfe it is delyuered before it steare beynge by some chaunse dead in the mothers wombe. Of the which thynge there be many and dyuers causes.

¶ Fyrste sometymes the mouth of the matrice is so large and ample/that it can not cõueniently shytte it selfe together/nether contayne the feture or conceptiõ/ or it is corrupt and infect with such vicyous & yll humours that it is so slyppery that the feture slyppeth and slydeth forth. Also sometymes the matrice is apostumated & sore/so that for payne it can not contayne the conception.

¶ Item sometyme the cotilydons / that is the vaynes and synnues by the which the cõception and feature is tyed and fastened in

the matrice (through the which also the fea-
ture receaueth norysshment and fode) be stop
ped with vyscous and yll humours/or elles
swollen by inflation / so that they breake/by
the whiche meanes the feature destitute of
his wont norysshment perysheth and dyeth/
and that moste commonlye in the seconde or
thyrde monethe after conception : wherfore
Hypocrates sayth:All suche women whiche
be impregnat or conceaued being of a meane
state in her bodye/that is to saye / neyther to
fat or grosse/ne to spare or leane:yf it chanse
anye suche to aborce in the seconde or thyrde
moneth(no other euident cause appearyng)
knowe ye for certayne that it ensueth for be-
cause the cotilydons be opplete/stopped/and
stuffed With yll humours / & be swollen and
puffed therewith/that they breake/and so cõ
sequẽtly the feature dryeth for faute of fode.

¶ Item aborcemente sometyme commeth
by reason that some of the places about the
matrice be desealed and greaued : as yf inte-
stinum rectum / whiche is called the funda-
ment gutte be exulcerat / hauynge the pyles
or hemorroides / or the bysyke or bladder be
swollen or encombred with the stone / the

stran-

strangurye / or other yll / in these cases thorough the greate labor and payne the which the partie hathe in endeuourynge and enforsynge her selfe other to stole or to make water / be engendred greate motions downeward/by the whiche meanes manye tymes the cotyledons be enfringed and broken.

¶ Also abortement maye come of a disease called Tenasmus / the whiche is when one hath euer greate desyre and luste to the stole and yet can do nothynge / neuer the lesse the parties greately do enforce and payne them selfe to it / as Hypocrates sayth: The pregnant woman which hath tenasmum/for the moste parte aborteth.

¶ Item the coughe/yf it be greuous / causeth the same/ and as the forenamed excellēt physytiane sayth/such as are very spare and leane and brought lowe euermore lyghtlye dothe aborte / for because that as Auicenna wryteth: all the meate and fode the whiche they receaue/turneth to the fode/norysshmēt/ and restauration of theyr owne bodyes/and so is the conception destitute of fode / wherfore necessarily it dyeth.

¶ Item this chanse also commeth by ouer

muche bleadynge or yssuyng of the flowres/ when they yssue immoderatly. And so sayth Hypocrates: Yf the woman yelde flowres after her conception/it can not be that the feature do longe proue/the which sayeng muste be vnderstande / yf they flowe behementlye/ or that the partie be weake and verye spare/ or yf it be after the thyrde moneth/for it may be well that in the fyrst and seconde moneth flowres maye yssue/and yet no daunger / for as yet lyttell fode and norysshment satisfieth the conception.

¶ Item to be let bloude/maye be the cause of aborcement as Hypocrates sayth: whiche muste be vnderstande in suche as haue but lyttell store of bloud: but such as haue great copie & plentie of bloude maye without any parell (yf any cause requyre it) be let bloude/ so that it be after the. iiij. moneth and before the. vij. Howe be it I wolde that none shold be let bloude/except some greate and vrgent cause dyd requyre it.

¶ Item it maye come by takynge of some stronge purgation before the. iiij. monethe & after the vij. moneth/and yf it be so that any necessitie do so requyre that she muste nedes

receaue

receaue a purgation / let it be done betwene the.iiij. and the.vij.moneth after the conception: for then maye it be with lest parell/and se that the purgation be very gentell & easy.

¶ Also this maye come by reason of a continuall fluxe / be it bloudy or otherwyse/and spetially yf the woman be weake and spare/ for by that meanes the conception is greately weakened and perysshed. Item ouer much vomytynge may be cause of aborcement/ for by ouer muche galpynge and reachynge vpwardes the cotilydons maye be broken/ and so the feature to perysshe.

¶ Item ouer muche famyne or hunger & also sharpe and faruent syckenesse maye be the cause hereof/as the pestelence/apostume in the breste / the soden palsie / the fallynge syckenes. &c. Also ouer much dronkenesse & excesse fedynge and surfetynge/by the which the brythe is suffocat and strangeled in the bellye and the fode corrupte for lacke of due digestion. Itē yf the brythe be sycke by anye outwarde or inwarde cause / or yf the secondyne in the which the feature is contayned/ do breake before his tyme and the humours and waterres of the same flowe and yssue

forth/causeth the place to be slyppery/and so the byrth to slyde awaye vntymely / or yf the mother haue taken very greate colde/which maye some chanse in the farre northe partes/ or ouer greate heate/which weakeneth both mother and chylde. And therfore ought women with chylde to eschue muche bathynge or goyng to the hote houses in theyr temyng for that maye do hurte thre wayes/fyrst that it kenleth & enflameth the ayre or brethe contayned in the body/and so stysleth the chylde and sometymes the mother to/secondly that it relaxeth/dissolueth / and loseth the cotyly-dõs / and so maketh the byrth to yssue forth/ thyrdlye that the vtter hette of the bathe encreaseth the inwarde heate of the body/in so muche that the byrthe not beynge able to sustayne and abyde the heate naturallye proceded for refrigeration & colynge / but in the tyme or about the tyme of labor she may vse bathes / as I declared before for the redyar and more expedite delyueraunce.

¶ Item the intemperancie and mutation of the ayre / and whether maye be cause of aborcemente / for as Hypocrates wrytteth/

when

when so euer the wynter is hote & moyst / &
the sprynge tyde after colde and drye / suche
women in that sprynge tyde maye sone and
of a lyghte cause haue aborcement/or yf they
aborce not / yet they shall be delyuered with
greate payne / and the byrthe shall be verye
weake and syckelye / soo that it shall dye
strayght / or yf it dye not by and by / it shall
proue but verye slenderlye / the cause of the
whiche thynge is this : for when that suche
wynterynge chaunseth/the hote and moyste
whether heateth and moisteth the womans
bodye/ and by that the bodye is opened / vn-
looſed / and resolued / no lesse then thoughe
she ware euery daye bathed / and vpon this
when the sprynge tyde cometh/ yf it be colde
and drye:fyndynge the body open and vnlo-
sed after suche sorte / the colde entryth and
percethe the bodye the soner and the more
behementlye / and the byrthe sealynge the
soden colde and change of whether / pyneth
awaye and dyethe in the mothers bellye / or
anone after it is delyuered / or yf it lyue / it
lykethe not / nor prouethe not / and greate
payne shall it be to kepe lyfe in it.

Item

¶ Item aborcement maye happen by ouer muche ſtearynge of the bodye in laborynge/ daunſynge / or leapynge : or by ſome fall or thruſt agaynſt ſome Wall/or beatynge / or by ſome ſodayne anger/feare/dredde/ſorowe/or ſome ſoden & vnloked for ioye. Thus haue I reherſed all the cauſes of the Whiche moſt commonlye maye enſue aborcemente or vntymely byrth:the Which no doubte is muche more greſe and payne to the womā then the verye naturall labor / for ſuche thynges as chaunſe to man or woman contrarye to nature/or before nature doth require it/is farre greater greſe then the ſame happenyng and commynge in his due ſeaſon.

Sygnes Wherby ye may forſee aborcemēt. When the woman ſhall labor before her tyme / theſe ſygnes are wonte to go before: Fyrſte her breſtes which before were hoole/ ſounde/and full/ ſhall begyn to were leſſe/to fall/and to flagge : & then euer for the moſte parte aborcement foloweth. But yf it be ſo that ſhe go with two chyldrē at once / yf one of the breſtes ſwage / whiche before was in good lykynge/ the other remaynyng ſounde and ſafe / then loke of What ſyde the breſt is

of/

of / and the chylde of that syde is in parell/ Wherfore Hypocrates wryteth: Yf the ryght breste slake or flagge / the masculyne or male byrth is in parel: yf the left/the female byrth: for because that for the most part whē there be two at once/the one is masculyne and the other femenyne / the man lyeth in the ryght syde/and the Woman in the lefte.

¶ Also an other sygne of aborcemente is/ when the woman hath greate paynes & dolours of the matrice / and that she begyn to were redde in the face / and all partes of her bodye to shake and tremble / as thoughe it ware in a feuer / or the palsye in the heade. Item when she feleth greate ache in the ynner parte of the eyes towarde the braynes/ the reste of the bodye taken as it were with a werynesse and languesshynge / these thynges portende and sygnifye aborcement to be at hande / spetialiye yf at the same tyme the flowres yssue also.

¶ Item yf the womans body do swell and inflate with a certayne hardnesse or styfnesse and that she fele stytches and as it were ben tosyte or wynde runnynge frome one syde of the bodye to the other / and yet the belly not

Withstandynge / beynge nothynge the more ponderous or Wayghtye / and that the same inflacion do persyst and continue any Whyle the woman takynge and eatynge such thynges Which haue vertue to discusse and vanquesshe ventosite & Wyndenesse : this thynge I saye dothe betoken parell of aborcemente throughe ventosite and inflacion / and that chiefiye aboute the thyrde or fourth moneth after the conception. Now haue I sufficiently declared euident & sufficient signes where by maye be prouyded and forsene the aborcement before it come/nowe wyll I shewe you the remedyes / Whereby it maye be auerted and let.

¶ The chiefe remedy to auoyde aborcemēt is:to auoyde & shun all such thynges which maye be cause of it / the Whiche I haue competentiye entreated of alreadye : but yf ye feare aborcement because that the mouth of the matrice be ouer ample and large / then muste ye vse such thynges/Whose operation is to contrahe/constrayne/ and bringe to gether: as bathes/fumigations/oyntementes/ plasters/odours/and suche lyke / of the Whiche I spake before in the seuenthe chapter/

and

and suche thynges the whyche represse and stynte the flowres flowynge ouer muche after the byrthe.

¶ Agayne yf ye feare this parell / because the mouthe of the matrice is moist and slypperye / other because that the cotyledons be repleate and fulfylled with vyscous humours / and with inflations or ventosytees: then maye ye defende it by vsynge of suche thynges / whose qualitees be to purifye / clense / exiccat / or drye / and to represse ventosytees.

¶ Howbeit / in all this matter lette not to make some experte physytyan of youre counseill / yf ye maye haue suche one / for because that manye suche thynges come / and not all by one waye or meane.

¶ And yf ye doubte parell / for because that the matrice or other places aboute be infected / exulcerated / or appostumat / or hauynge the stone or strangurye / and such other thynges / then aske / and vse the aduyse of some well learned medycyne / and he shall shewe you howe all thynges shall be recured.

¶ Yf agayne ye feare aborcement / because the partye is very weake and lowe brought /

then let her feade on such thinges the which moysten and noryshe well or fatten the bodye/as capon flesshe/kydde/lamme / younge beale/partrige/and suche other.

¶Agayne yf the woma̅ be taken with any sharpe and fell decease / then let her be cured of the same as shortelye as can be with such thynges the whiche appertayne to the curynge of suche desease / or yf she haue sustayned any longe famyne or hunger : then lette her be fedde with good meates and drynkes moderatlye taken / and yf she haue surfeted by ouer muche eatynge and drynkynge (as nowe a dayes moste commenlye people do) then let her absteyne for a tyme/& yf it maye be conueniently done / let her receaue some easy & gentyll medicine/ which may alleuiat and lyghten her of her surfetynge burthen.

¶Now yf it so be/that the woma̅ abounde in bloude/then shall it be very good a lyttell to let her bloude / bothe for her selfe and also for the byrthe/ whiche thoughe ouer muche aboundance of it myght happen to be suffocated and strangeled/of the which thynge also I haue spoken largely before.

¶Farthermore yf the woman feare abor-

cement/

cement / by reason of contynuall coughe / or ouer muche vomyte and perbrakynge/or the fluxe/or of the desease called tenasmus/or of ouer muche yssuynge of bloude / Whether it be by the nose / or other partes of the bodye are thaduyse of a physitiã for remedy / yf for the fragilite/tendernes/ and bracke/of the secondyne she feare this abortemente / for because that in this case the secondyne shall not be able to holde and contayne the by.thy/ as for this/ there is no other medicine to defende it/ but onelye that the partie take hede that she hurte not her selfe by ouer much mouynge or stearynge / as by laborynge / daunsynge/runnynge/standynge/ faste goynge/or caryenge of ponderous and weyghtye thynges/or leftynge of the same. And to be short/ let her with all Warynesse take hede and be diligent that she exchue and abstayne frome all such thynges the which might cause and induce abortement.

¶ Of deade byrthes, and by what sygnes or tokens it maye be knowen, and by what meanes it maye also be expelled.

¶ Cap. ix.

I Shalbe nowe conuenient for vs to speake of deade byrthes/ howe it shall be knowen that they be deade / and howe they maye be expelled from the mother. Sygnes then that the byrth is dead in the mothers wombe be these: j. Fyrste yf the mothers brestes do sodenlye slake / as I touched before in the. viij. chapter. ij. Yf it moue it selfe no more beynge wont before to steare it selfe. iij. Yf when the mother torneth her from the one syde on the other / she feale it fallynge frō the one syde to the other lyke a stone or aded wayght. iiij. Yf her bellye and nauell begyn to were colde / whiche before was wont to be temperatly hote.

v. Yf anye stynkynge & fylthye humours flowe from the matrice/& chiefflye after some fell desease. vi. Yf the womans eyes were holowe/& that her color change from whyte to swarte and dunne coloure / and that her eyes and nose were astoned / and haue not theyr ryght vse/and her lyppes were wan.

vij. Yf benethe the nauell and aboute the secreate partes she feale greate thyronge and payne/the colour of her face changynge into

worſſe and worſſe / otherwyſe then it was wonte to do. viij. Yf ſhe haue appetyte to eate ſuche thynges / the whiche be agaynſte nature / and not wonte to be eaten or dronken. ix. Yf ſhe be in her ſlepe vexed with vayne dreames. x. Yf ſhe be payned contynuallye with the ſtrangurye / or that ſhe enforce her ſelfe muche to the ſtole/and with all her power/and yet can not do any thing. xi. Yf her brethe begynne to ſtynke / the whyche thynge lyghtlye happeneth two or thre dayes after the brythe be deade.

xij. Yf her handes put in to verye warme water / and then layde on the womans belye/and the chylde ſteare not/is a ſygne that it is deade.

¶ Of all theſe ſygnes nowe the more that come to gether of thē at one tyme & in one perſon/the ſurer may ye be that the brith is ded the which being ones ded/all diligence muſt be had that it may be expelled out of the womans body:but here muſt ye ſe agayne whether it maye be expelled/the mothers lyfe ſaued or no / for ſome tyme it chaunceth that the mother dyeth with all / and ſometymes the mother dothe well and proſpereth.

Whether

¶ Whether the mother shall be in parell withall or no/by these thinges shal ye know yf the Woman beynge in the labor sowne or fare as thoughe she ware in a transe / yf her remembraunce fayle her / and she ware feable and scant able to moue or steare herselfe/ yf she (called With a lowde voyce) canne answere nothynge at all/or els very lyttell and that verye softelye/as thoughe her voyce began to fayle her : yf she be inuaded or taken among in the laborynge With conuulsion or shrynkeling to gether:if she refuse or can not broke meate/yf her pulces beate verye faste/ the which sygnes When ye se in the Woman laborynge:it is an euident tokē that she shal not liue long after her byrth/wherfore cōmit the cure of her to the handes of almyghtye god/but yf none of these sygnes do appeare/ then haue good hope / for the woman shall do well / the byrthe beynge once departed : wherfore geue all diligence to the expultion of it / that the woman maye be delyuered of this dead burthen : the Whiche thinge maye be done by two wayes / other by medicines expulsyue/or elles by certayne instrumentes made for the nonce.

Fyrst

¶ Fyrste without instrumentes With this fumigation: take other the houe or dunge of an asse / and put it on coles / and lette the woman receaue the fume vndernethe. Another: take the skynne of an adder / myrrhe / castoreum / brymstone / galbanum / oppoponacum / madder that the dyerres occuppye / pygeons dunge / or hawkes dunge: beate all these to powder / and temper them with oxe gall / and make pylles of it eche of the quantite of a fylbert nutte / and then put one after another in the coles / and receaue the fume thorowe a pype or conduyte made for that purpose in to the priuities.

¶ Another: take encense / oppoponacum / galbanum / brymstone / of eche lyke muche / beate them to gether and temper them with oxe galle / and make pylles of them / and then of the same make fumigations / as before.

¶ A potion for the same purpose: take asa fetida halfe a dram̃ / of rue .ij. drams̃ / of myrrhe .ij. drams̃: & beate them to powder / and geue to the woman at eche tyme a dram̃ of this powder with whyte wyne / or with water in the which sauyne is soden.

¶ Another: take fygges / fenegreke / organ-

nye/and ſethe them in Water the Which geue vnto the woman to drynke / for this drynke wyl engendre lubrycyte and ſlypperyneſſe in the nether partes/and vſe alſo ſome of thoſe thynges Whiche haue vertue to prouoke the byrth/Wherof we entreated before.

5 ¶ Item certayn peſſaries or ſuppoſitaries concernynge the ſame : take gumme armoniacke/oppoponacum/helleborus niger/ ſtaphiſagre / ariſtolochia longa / ℥ colocynthis without his kernelles : beate all theſe thynges together/temperyng them with ore gall and alſo With the iuyce of freſſhe rue / then make a peſſarie of Wollen/and annoynt and wet the peſſarie with the ſame/conueynge it into the ſecreate places.

6 ¶ Item another:make a peſſarie of wollē of the lengthe ℥ thyckeneſſe of a fynger/ and do it in the iuyce of rue in the which is diſſolued a quantitie of ſcammonie / and do with that peſſarie/as before.

7 ¶ Item take ariſtolochia rotunda/ſauyne/ gardēcreſſes/ of eche lyke muche/beate them to powder / and temper them With ore gall: With this annoynt a peſſarie made and ordered as before is ſpoken of. Item yf the woman

man drynke the mylke of another Woman/ it wyll steare and expell the byrth.

¶ Item take of the iuyce of dyttayne or of the powder of the roote of the same herbe. ij. dramꝭ / and geue the same to drynke to the woman with Wyne / excepte she be in greate heate / for then shall ye geue it her with luke warme water/and this shall expell the dead byrth without any parell of the mother.

¶ Item take of myrrhe. iiij. drammes / of cinamome/galbanum/castorij / of eche two drammes: of oppoponacum one dramꝫ: all those beaten / and tempered to gether with ore gall/make pylles of them/wayenge eche of them a dramꝫ / and with the fume of those perfume the nether partes/ by this vapoure the deade byrthe is broughte forthe / inflamation and suffocation of bloude is expelled.

¶ Item take of water mynte / sothernwood/muggewort/of eche a handefull/of alphaltum halfe an ounce/of madder two ounces and an halfe/ of camomell / barotum/fenegreke / of eche two ounces: sethe all these thynges to gether in rayne Water: in the whyche lette the woman bathe her selfe /

then take of henlgrece and duckes grece / of eche. iiij. dramñs: to the which adde two ounces of oyle of anues sede/ with this oyntmẽt annoynt the womãs head comminge out of the bath: then take datestones & beate them to powder a dram̃ and a halfe / with a scruple of safrane tempered together with whyt wyne: the which let her immediatlye drynke after she come forthe of the bathe.

11. ¶ Item take oppoponacum/ & make there of a pessarye the quantitie of a fynger / conueye it into the priuities / this expelleth the dead byrth.

12. ¶ Item take of galbanum a dram̃ or some what lesse: of gotes mylke an ounce and a halfe or two ounces in the which the galbanum beynge dissolued/geue it to the woman to drynke.

13. ¶ Item a plaster for the same: take galbanum beaten and tempered with the iuyce of motherwort / and of this make a plaster by puttyng to of were a certayne quãtite / than take a lynnen cloth of suche length & bredth that it maye couer all the belly vnder the nauel to the priuities frõ one syde to the other/ on this cloth spred this plaster of the thycke-

nesse

nesse of a strawe / and laye it to the bellye. Item take the tryacle Which is called diatessaron : and geue of it to the woman for to drynke / and it wyll expell this dead byrth.

¶ But yf all these medicines profette not / 14
then muste be vsed more seuere and harde remedyes / with instrumentes / as hokes / tonges / and suche other thynges made for the nonce. And fyrst the woman must be layde a longe bryght / the myddell parte of her bodye lyeng hyer then all the reste / companyed of women assistynge her aboute to comforte her / and to keape her downe / that when the byrthe is plucked oute she ryse not withall. Then let the mydwyfe annoynt her left hād with the oyle of whyte lylyes or other that may make it sople and smouth: and holding out her fyngers shytting to gether her hand let her put it to the matrice to feale and perceaue after what fashion the dead byrth lyeth in the mothers wombe: so that she maye the better putte in hokes and suche other instrumentes to plucke it out with all.

¶ Yf it be so that it lye the head forewarde / 15
then fasten a hoke other vpō one of the eyes of it / or the rofe of the mouthe / or vnder the

chyn/on one of the sholders/whiche of these partes shall seme moste commodious and handsome to take it oute bye / and the hoke fastened to drawe it oute verye tenderlye for hurtynge of the woman.

¶ But yf it lye the fete forewarde/ then fasten the hoke on the bone aboue the priuye partes/or by some ribbe/or some of the backe bones/or of the breste bones / and when this hoke is thus fastened/the midwyfe may not by and by drawe and plucke at it / but holdynge it in her lefte hande/lette her with her ryghte hande fasten another in some other parte of the byrthe ryght agaynste the fyrste/ and then tenderlye let her drawe both to gether/so that the byrth may procede and come forthe on bothe sydes equallye / mouynge it from one syde to another / tyll ye haue gottē out altogether / and nowe and then to helpe it in the comming forth with the fore fynger well annoynted/if it chanse to stycke or to be let any where : and as it commeth forthe/alwaye to remoue the hokes farther and farther on the dead byrthe.

¶ Agayne yf it chanse that one of the handes onely of the byrth do appeare / & that it

can

can not conuenientlye be reduced & returned vpwarde agayne / by reason of the narowneſſe of the place/then bynde it with a lynnē cloth/that it ſlyp not vp agayne/and then to plucke it outwarde / vntyll ſuche tyme that the hole arme be out and then with a ſharpe knyfe cut it of from the body/and euen ſo do yf both handes appeare fyrſte at once/or one legge or bothe / yf they can not be returned backe/to be otherwyſe taken out conuenientlye/ as ye cutte the armee from the ſholders/ ſoo lykewyſe cuttinge the legges frome the thyghes / for the which purpoſe the ſurgeōs haue mete inſtrumentes made for the nonce with the which ſuch legges and armes may ſone be cut frome the bodye/ theſe partes beynge once reſecte and cutte frome the bodye/ then turne the reſte / ſo that it maye eaſylye procede with as lyttell payne to the mother as maye be.

¶ Yf it be ſo that the chyldes head be ſoo ſwollen by inflation / ſwellynge/or reſorte of humours that it wyl not conuenientlye yſſue oute that narowe places / then let the mydwyfe with a ſharpe penknyfe cutte open the heade / that the humours contayned in it maye

maye yssue and runne forth/ and so the head to ware lesse able to be plucked out: but yf it so be that not by any suche casualte the head be bygge / but onely of a naturall groweth/ then muste the head be broken in peces / and the partes euermore taken forth with suche instrumentes / as the surgeons haue readye and necessarye for suche purposes.

¶ Agayn yf that after the head were come forthe/yet the breste parte wolde not folowe for greatenesse/then muste ye breake and cut lykewyse that parte / vnto suche tyme that it maye be had forth. And euen so lykewyse/ yf all the rest of the bodye sholde be so swollen that it wolde not procede ne come forth/ then muste it lykewyse be broken in peces / & so had forthe.

¶ Farthermore yf by chanse or dysease itcome to passe that the mouth of the matrice be exulcerat or apostumat / so that the passage be made the narower by that meanes / the dryer and the more contracte / then muste ye fyrste studye and endeuour you to sople and ease the places by oyles & other greces/ suche as I spake of sufficientlye before in the fyfth chapter with bathes and fumigations.

Also

¶ Also yf the dead byrth come sydelonge/ then muste ye do what maye be done to conuerte & tozne it to such fashion / that it maye moste easyly be brought forth: the matrice & other secreates muste be annoynted / perfumed / and bapored with suche thinges / the which maye make it moze ample & large / yf it can not be thus had forthe hole: then let it be cut out by pese mele / as is befoze spoken of. And yf after this delyueraunce the flowres yssue ouer behementlye / then vse suche thynges as haue vertue to restrayne them/ of the which I haue spoken in the. bij. chapter befoze. But cõtrary to all this/yf it chãce that the woman in her labor dye/& the chyld hauyng lyfe in it/thẽ shall it be mete to kepe open the womãs mouth/and also the nether places/so that the chylde maye by that meanes bothe receaue & also expell ayze & brethe which otherwyse myght be stopped/and thẽ to turne her on the left syde / & there to cutte her open / & so to take out the chylde / & they that are borne after this fashion be called cesares/for because they be cut out of theyr mothers belly/wherupon also the noble Romane cesar the. j. of that name i Rome toke his name. a contrary

¶ Howe the infante newlye borne, muste be handled, nourysched, and loked to. ¶ Cap. .i.

After that the infant is once borne/by & by the nauel must be cutte thre fyngers bredthe from the belly / & so knyt vp: then as Auicēna wryteth/let be strued on the head of that that remayneth/of the powder of bole armenyacke / & sanguis draconis/ sarcocolla/myrrha and comyne/of eche lyke much beaten to powder / strewe on the cut of that pece that remayneth/then vppon that bynde a pece of wooll dypped in oyle olyfe that the powder fall not of: some vse fyrst to knyt the nauell/ and after to cutte it so much / as is before rehersed.

¶ And farthermore some say that of what length the reste of the nauell is lefte / of the same length shall the chyldes tonge be / yf it be a man chylde. Item Auicenna sayth that dyuers thynges maye be knowen by merkynge of the chyldes nauell/ for as he sayth/ when the woman is delyuered of her fyrste chylde/then beholde the nauell of the childe/

Which

which yf in that parte of it which is next vn to the body it haue neuer a wrynde/it protendeth and doth signifye perpetuall frō thensforth sterilite or barennesse / & yf it haue any wrynkles in it / then so manye wrynkles / so many chyldren shal the womā haue in tyme to come. Also some adde to this & saye: that yf there be lyttell space betwene these wrynkles in the nauell / then shall there be also lyttell space betwene the barynge of the chyldren/yf muche/it syngnifyeth longe tyme betwene the barynge of them.

¶ Nowe to returne to our purpose / when that the nauel is cut of/& the reste knytte vp: annoynt all the chyldes bodye with the oyle of acornes/for that is syngularly good to cōfirme/stedfast/and to defende the body from noysom thinges/ whiche may chaunce from without:as smoke/colde/ & suche other thinges which yf the infant be greaued with all/ streate after the byrth/being yet very tender/ it sholde hurte it greately.

¶ After this annoyntynge washe the infant with warme Water/ and With your fynger (the nayle beynge pared) open the chyldes nosestrelles / and purge them of the fyl-

thynesse. Item it shalbe good to put a lyttell oyle into the eyes: and also that the mother or nource handle so the childes syttyng place that it maye be prouoked to purge the belly. And chiefly it musste be defended from ouer much colde or ouer muche heate.

¶ After that that the parte extante or boging forth of the nauell is fallen/the whiche commonlye chanseth after the thyrde or.iiij. daye then on the reste remaynyng strewe the powder or asshes of a calfes houe burnt / or of snayle shelles/or the powder of ledde/ called redde ledde/tempered with wyne.

¶ Farthermore when the infant is swadeled and layde in cradell / the nource musste geue all diligence and hede that she bynde euerye parte ryght and in his due place and order/ and that with all tenderesse and gentell entreatynge/and not crokedlye and confusely/the which also musste be done oftentymes in the daye: for in this is it as it is in younge and tender ympes/plantes/ & twygges / the whiche euen as ye bowe them in theyr youthe/ so wyll they euermore remayn vnto aege. And euen so the infante yf it be bounde and swadeled / the membres lyenge ryght & strayght/then shall it growe streate and vpryght / yf it be crokedlye handled / it wyll growe lykewyse / and to the yll negli-

gence of many nources may be imputed the crokednesse and defozmite of manye a man and woman / Which otherwyse myght seme as well fauered as any other.

¶ Item let the chyldes eyes be oftentymes wyped and clensed with a fyne and cleane lynnen clothe oz with sylke: and let the armes of the infante be verye strayght layde downe by the sydes / that they maye growe ryght/and sometyme strokynge the bellye of the chyld before the beslke oz bladder to help to ease and to prouoke the chylde to the makynge of water / and when ye laye it in the cradell to slepe/set the cradell in such a place that nether the beames of the sonne by daye nether of the mone by nyght come on the infant:but rather set it in a darke and shadow place: layenge also the head euer somewhat hyer then the reste of the bodye.

¶ And farther lette it be washed two oz thre tymes in the daye/ and that anone after slepe in the wynter with hote water / in the sommer with luke warme water: nether let it tary long in the water but vnto such tyme as the body begyn to waxe red foz hete: but take hede that none of the water come in to the infantes eare / foz that shulde greatelye hurte his hearynge another daye.

Then to be ſhorte/when it is taken oute of the bathe/let it be wyped and handeled with gentell and ſofte lynnen cloth warmed / and then to laye it on her lap the backe vpward/ the whiche with her handes let her tenderly ſtroke and rubbe/ and then to lappe it vppe/ and to ſwadell it / & when it is ſwadeled / to put a drop or two of water in to the noſtrelles of it / is very good for the eye ſyght. And ſo laye it to reſte.

¶ Of the nourſe, and her mylke, and howe longe the chylde ſholde ſoucke.

AS concernynge the bryngynge vp nouriſſhement and geuyng of ſucke to the chylde / it ſhall be beſt / yf the mother geue her chyld ſucke herſelfe/ for the mothers mylke is more conuenient and agreable to the infante then anye other womans/ and more dothe it nouryſſhe it / for becauſe that in the mothers bellye it was wonte to the ſame and fedde with it/and therfore alſo it dothe more deſyrouſlye couet the ſame / as that / with the which it is beſt acquēted/and to be ſhorte/ the mothers mylke is moſt holſomſt

ſomſte for the chylde. As Auicenna writeth: it ſhall be ſufficient to geue it ſucke twyſe or thryſe in a daye. And alwayes beware / ye geue not the chylde to much ſucke at once in this tender aege of it / for clowyng of it/and leſte alſo it lothe it/but rather let it haue often of it/and lytell at once/ then fewe tymes/ and ouer muche at once. For ſuch as be ouer cloWed With the mothers mylke / cauſethe theyr body to ſWell and inflate / and in theyr vrine ſhal it appeare that it is not ouer come ne concocted or digeſted in the chylde/ Which thyng yet yf it chaunſe/let the infant be kept faſtinge/ vntyll ſuch tyme as that the which it hath receaued already / be compleately digeſted. Item yf the mothers mylke be ſomewhat ſharpe or egre/ lette her neuer geue the chylde her breſte faſtynge.

¶ Yf it be ſo that the mother can not geue the infant ſucke herſelfe/ether for becauſe of ſyckeneſſe or that her breſtes be ſore and her mylke corrupted: then let her chooſe a holſom nurſe With theſe conditions folowynge.

¶ Fyrſte that ſhe be of a good coloure and complexion/and that her bulke and breſte be of good largeneſſe. Secondly that it be not

to sone after her labor / ne to longe after / so that it be two monethes after her labor at the leste / and that (yf it maye be) suche one whiche had a man chylde/thyrdelye that she be of meane and measurable lykynge / neyther to fatte ne to leane. Fourthelye that she be good and honest of conuersation/neyther ouer hastye or yrefull ne to sad or soleme/ nether to fearefull or timorous : for these affections and qualitees be parnicious and hurtfull to the mylke / corruptynge it / and passe forth through the mylke in to the chylde/makynge the chylde of lyke condition and manners/ also that they be not ouer lyght & wanton of behauoure. Fyftelye that her brestes be full and haue sufficient plentie of mylke: and that they be neyther to great/softe/hangynge/and flaggynge/ne to lyttell / harde/or contracte/but of a measurable quantitie.

¶ Also loke vpon her mylke/that it be not blackysshe/blueysshe/grey or reddysshe / neyther sowre / sharpe/ saltysshe / or brackysshe/ nether thyn & fluye / neyther ouer grosse and thycke:but temperatly whyte and pleasante in taste:and to be shorte : that mylke is beste and moste to be chosen of the whiche a drop

beynge

beynge mylked softelye on the nayle of the thombe holdyng your fynger styll/ it rolleth not of/nether flytteth abrode/but yf ye moue your hand a lyttell it Will slyde of by and by: but yf Whē it is mylked on the nayle it spred abrode / & flyt by & by/then is it to thyn: but yf it cleaue styll when that ye moue a lyttell youre hande then is it so spysse & thycke / the meane betWene bothe is beste.

¶ Yf it be so / that the nourses mylke be to hote or sharpe / then lette her neuer geue the chylde sucke her selfe beynge fastynge.

Sometyme it chaunseth/that the mothers or nourses mylke dothe fayle or decrease/the Which thynge maye come by dyuers causes: as by syckenesse / by decease in the brestes/or by takyng of colde in the same/and so stoppe and cludder the mylke:or for because she lackethe suche thynges / the Whiche myght engender mylke/other by ouer muche fastinge/ hungre/and thurste:the Whiche causes must be Well consydered / and then accordynge to that minyster a remedy.

¶ Thinges which do augment & encrease mylke / be those:let her vse to eate parsenyp/ other the sede or the rote. Also the sede or

rote of fenell ſoden in the brothe made with barley or cicercula: let her eate of that with other meates that ſhe feadeth on. Item to eate ſhepes breſte and the mylke of them is good. Item take an ounce of cowe butter / & diſſolue it in warmed Wyne / the which lette the nource drynke. Item borynge vnder the breſtes/doth well/not cuttynge the ſkynne.

¶ Item a plaſter for the ſame of frankenſence/maſtycke / and pytche layde to the breſtes or vnder the breſtes the ſkynne fyrſt beyng annoynted with oyle/leſt it ſhold cleaue ouer faſte to the place. Item it ſhalbe verye good to rubbe ſoftelye with the hande the breſtes / or elles in bathynge after dynner or ſupper to cauſe ſome to ſucke her breſte.

Item take the oyle of white lyllyes or of violettes/and myngle with it muſke/encenſe / & laudanum well tempered together / in the ſame dyppe a peſe of wooll / and clappe it to the breſtes / and ſoke them with it. Item waſſhe them / and ſoke them often tymes With wyne/in the which is decoct and ſoden myntes / roſes/violettes / and xiloaloes. Alſo to eate of the brothe in the Which is ſoden a henne/with cynamome/maces/ and carda-

monum/and also the yowlke of an egge.
Item it is good for her to eate freſhe chese and mylke/and to refrayne frome all maner of greate labor and harde Workes. Also potage made of beane meale / ryse / and breade made of fyne flowre / tempered with mylke and sugre/putting to it also a quantite of fenell sede or of the leues/is very good for her.

¶ Item take of anys sede / of syler montanum / of eche.iij. drams/of christall beten to powder.ij.drams/& as muche of sugre/geue her this to drynke aboute. x. dayes at morning/euening / & myddaye. Item take of fenell sede or the leues/& of horehownde of eche.ij. hãdfulles/of anis sede iiij.drams/of safrane beaten one scruple: also of freſhe butter.iij. ounces / & sethe all these in sufficient water/ makynge hereof a plaster/& the same plaster Whylst it is hote/laye it to the nourses brest.

¶ Item take of comyn sede an ounce & an halfe/& of clarifyed hony. iij. ounces:sethe it in.vi.li. wayght of water altogether beynge put into a newe pot & let it sethe to the thyrd parte/& of this decoction geue the nourse thẽ oftẽtymes to drynke. Item take of beetes well washed one ounce:of cõmyn halfe an ounce

of hony.vi.ounces: of these myngled & tempered to gether / make an electuarie / of the which let her take both in the morninge and eueninge at eche tyme a sponefull. Itē take two drams of crystal beatē into fyne pouder & deuyde that in foure equall partes / one of these partes geue vnto the nourse the space of. iiij. dayes to drynke / With brothe made other of cicer/or els of peason: also all those thinges folowing encrease & augmēt mylke in the brestes: annes & annes sede/dyll & the sede/horehownde/ cardomome/fresshe chese/ wortes made of olde ehece/cicer/crisstal beatē to powder & takē With hony: lettuse/ fenell/ Wyne in which rosemary or serpillū be sodē. Itē to abstayne frō venery or mans cōpany/ for yf she vse that / it shall spende & consume the mylke & make it vnsauery & vnholsome: nether can the chylde well broke it/but most cōmenly shall cast it vp again/because it can not digest it Also it shalbe best that the child sucke not of the mothers breste by and by as sone as it is borne: but rather of some other Womans for a daye or two / for because that the creme(as they cal it)streit after the byrth the fyrst daye in all women doth thyckē and con=

congeyle. ¶ Item yf it chaunse that the nourse be ouer sore laxed / or that she be ouer bounde / so that she take anye medycynes to remedye it / then let another geue the chylde sucke / whylst she be recouered agayne. And When the chylde is layde in cradell to be rocked: rocke not to fast / lest through ouer much rockyng and stearyng the chyldes stomacke sowne and the myke there corrupte for lacke of rest. ¶ Auicen auyseth to geue the chyld sucke two yeres / howe be it amonge vs most commenlye they sucke but one yeare. And when ye wyll wene them / then not to do it sodenly / but a lyttell and lyttell / and to make for it lyttell pylles of breade & sugre to eate & accustome it so / tyll it be able to eate all maner of meate: & this shall suffyce for the education and bryngynge vp of infantes at this tyme / notwithstandinge dyuers other thynges here are lefte vnspoken of / another tyme god willyng we shall declare them at large.

¶ Thus endeth the fyrste boke.

¶ Of dyuers deceases and infirmities whiche chaunse to chyldren lately borne, and the remedyes therefore.

ALthoughe there be in manner infinite deceases which happē to infantes / as wryteth Hypocrates / Galenus / Rasis / Auicēna / and diuers other: yet for bre uite and shortnesse we wyll reherse here only such of them / which moste commenly happen to the same / and that be those: Exulceration of the gummes / flyx of the belly or ouer much loosenesse of the same / the belly hard bownd / the crampe / the cough / & distillation of the heade / short wynded / bladders on the tounge / exulceration or chyppynge of the mouthe / apostume in the eares / apostume in the brayne / swellynge and bolnynge of the eyes / skum or creme of the eyes / the feuer / knawynge in the bellye / the body swellynge and pufted vp / often sneesynge / Whelkes or bladders on the bodye / swellynge of the codes / swelling of the nauell / vnslepynesse / yexynge / appetyte to perbrake / fearefulnes in the dreames / the mother / ysshyng out of the fondament gut / Wormes in the belly / chawfynge /

fynge / the fallynge syckenesse / the consum-
syon/the palsye/trymblynge of the partes of
the bodye/the stone/gogell eyes.

¶ Howe to cure and to remedye all these/
nowe wyll I shewe in order. Fyrst in exulce-
ration of the gummes are wonte certayne
pusshes and as it were wheles grow on the
gummes or in the corners of the iawes / the
which put the place to muche greuance: and
to remedie this/it shall be good that ye with
your fynger rubbe the infātes gummes and
the pusshes or whelkes with all: and then to
annoynt the same gummes with oyntment
made of hennes grese/ hares brayne / oyle of
camomell mixt with honye/other els turpen
tyne tempered with hony / then take water/
and in it sethe camomell and dyll/the which
water beynge hote: powre it on the chyldes
heade/holdynge it a fote aboue the heade.

¶ Of the flyx or ouer muche loosenesse
of the bellye.

For this take the sede of roses/cūmyn/anyse
and the sede of smalege: beate all those to ge-
ther and make them plaster wyse/and laye it
to the chyldes bellye: yf it stynte not by this
reme-

remedye / then take of the coagulū of a kyd a halfe peny wayght or a lyttell more/ & geue it to the chylde to drynke with colde Water/ and all the same daye let the chylde be kepte frome suckynge/leste the mylke shulde curde in the stomacke of it/but in the meane whyle let it eate of the yowlke of poched egges / or of whyte breade soden in water.

¶ And farther yf that it whiche the infant voydeth be of redde or yelowe colour / then lette drynke of the syrupe of roses/or of crabbes/other elles of pome granates/ tempered with a lyttell mynte water.

¶ Item another medycyne: take leuen and in water breake it/ & let it stype a whyle/then strayne it throughe a lynnen cloth/then take of the syrupe of violettes the wayghte of an halfe peny/of spodium / called burnt yuerye/ the wayght of a scruple / of gaules the wayghte a dram and a half: temper all these thinges to gether / and geue it to the infante to drynke.

¶ Item take the sede of sorrell / and beate it / then temper it to gether with the yowlke of a rosted egge / and geue that to the chylde to eate.

Item

¶ Item take a gaulle/ & beate it to pouder/ then sethe it in water with this Water / temper barley meale / or the meale of millium/ & make a plaster of it/ the which laye vnto the chyldes belly. ¶ Yf this profet not : take of acatia & serule of eche a dram / of opium the wayght of an halfe peny / of sugre a dram/ & of all these tempered to gether / make a supposytary of the length of a fynger & an halfe the thyckenesse of two wheten strawys twyned to gether / & the same cõueye into the infantes foundament/ & it shall sease the flyxe.

¶ Itẽ yf that that cometh frõ the chyld/ be whytysshe / then take of nutte megges the wayght of the. viij. parte of a dram / and of whyte frãkencense a scruple/ the which temper it with the iuyce of a quynse / and geue it to the chylde to drynke.

¶ Item take an ounce of safrane / of myrrhe/ a quartar of an ounce and temper them with redde wyne/ makyng of it a plaster/ the which laye vnto the chyldes bellye.

Item take the meale of barleye / temper it with the iuyce of plantan and a lyttell vinegre / and make it plasterwyse / and laye it to the chyldes belly.

¶ Item take the iuyce of centinodium and the whyte of an egge: and temper them toge ther/ to the whiche adde the pouder of dryed red roses / the pouder of hematites / mastyc= ke/ frankencense/ bole armenyacke / sanguis draconis and plida: of all these myxed to ge= ther make a plaster / and laye it to the infan= tes bellye.

¶ Item to washe the chylde with the wa ter in the which be soden leues of red rooses is very good. Item take the iuyce of confery and the iuyce of plantayne the moze and the lesse/ and in this put claye of an olde furnyse or ouen/ and make of it a plaster / and laye it to the chyldes bellye.

¶ To vnloose the chylde beynge bounden.

Yf the chylde be so bounde / that it can not sege: then make a suppositary of hony soden tyll it be harde and massye/ and let the suppo sitary be of the length of your lyttell fynger/ & the byggenesse of two whetestrays boūde to gether/ then dyppe it into oyle and conuey it into the chyldes foundament.

¶ Item lykewyse ye maye make a suppositary of the stalke and rote of betes / or els of the

the rote called oreſſe or flowre de luce rote/ made of the quantite before ſpoken of/ & conueyed into the ſyttynge place of the chylde.

¶ Item to geue to the infant as much hony as a peaze to drynke & to rubbe the bellye a lyttell/and to ſople it With a pece of Wooll dypped in oyle / or dypped in bulles galle / & layde to the nauell. Item ye maye geue vnto the nource a medycyne Whiche hathe vertue to vnbynde and looſe/and the next day after let the chylde ſucke her / and it wyll looſe alſo the chylde.

¶ Item take of mouſe dounge half a dram and temper it with the fatte in the kydnees of a goote / & make a ſuppolitor of the ſame. Item take of ſmall mallowes/of greate mallowes of eche an handefull of fenegreke and lynſede of eche an handefull/of holyoke two ounces/ of fygges the nomber of. x. ſethe all theſe together in Water/ & then ſtampe them in a morter/and put vnto it of butter and of hennes grece. ij. ounces / and of ſafrane one ſcruple / and make a plaſter of it vppon a lynnen clothe of the thyckeneſſe of a ſtrawe/ and laye it to the chyldes bellye a daye and a nyghte.

¶ Yf this moue not the belly / then take of aloes one dram̃/of eleborus bothe niger and albus of eche.xv.graynes/beate these to pouder/then temper them with thre sponefulles of the iuyce of walwort or of oxe gall:in this licoure dyppe wooll / and laye it to the nauell the bredthe of a hande / and bynde it to the place.

¶ Item take the iuyce of wallwurte and of myll meale and sethe those together / tyll they be thycke / then make a plaster thereof/ and laye it to the bellye benethe the nauell.

Item take two handefulles of redde roses and putte them in to a bagge of foure fyngers bredthe/then sethe it in the water wher in smythes quenche theyr hote yron/putting to it a lyttell vynegre/thē take out the bagge agayne / and wrynge it a lyttell / then laye it to the chyldes stomacke. Item to annoynte the chyldes bellye with butter / the whiche hath styped and stande longe in the rynde of walnuttes / is very good.

¶ Remedye for the crampe or distention of the membres.

Yf it chaunse that the infant be taken with the

the deseale/called the crampe / the which for the most parte cõmeth of indigestion and of the wekenesse of the powre attractyue: & specially in such chyldren the which be very fat and moyste / then shall ye annoynte the infant with the oyle of blewe flowre de lyce/or elles whyte lyllyes / other the oyle of rue. Yf the crampe take the chylde whylste it stretcheth forth the armes/legges/and other mẽbres (as we be wont in gapyng or yanynge) then let it be bathed and washed in water/ in the whyche tapsus barbatus is soden in/ or elles annoynted with the oyle of violettes / and the oyle of swete almons tempered to gether/and yf the chylde be in great heate annoynte hym with the oyle of violettes/or with oyle olyfe/tẽpered with a lyttell whyte wexe / and also powre on the chyldes heade the oyle of violettes.

¶ Remedy for the coughe and distillation of the heade.

Sometymes the chylde is sore encombred with the coughe and with distillatiõ or runnynge of humours oute of the heade / to the nose/the mouthe and the brest: the which he

ſhall remedye thus: Fyrſt powre warme wa
ter on the chyldes heade holdynge it a fote &
a halfe from the chyldes heade/and ſo do cō-
tynuallye the ſpace of halfe an houre/and in
the meane whyle put a lyttell honye on the
chyldes tonge to chawe vpon/then put your
fynger in to the chyldes mouth/and depreſſe
or holde downe the ynner moſte parte or the
rote of the tunge nexte to the throte / to pro-
uoke the chylde to vomyte/and to voyde the
groſſe and viſcous humours Which be cauſe
of this yll.

¶Item take gumme arabicke/gumme dra
gagant/the ſede of quynces/the iuyce of lyco
ryſe/and ſugre penedium: all this beaten to
gether/geue euery daye to the chylde a quan
tite of it with mylke newe mylked. Item
take ſwete almons and blanch them/ & then
beate them in a morter/ and then ſethe them
With the iuyce of fenell/or els the water ther
of: of this decoction geue to the chylde at eue
nynge and mornynge. Item the Water of fe-
nell tempered with mylke / and ſo dronken/
is very good.

¶And yf it ſo be that the coughe haue ex-
aſperat and made roughe the tounge & the

roke

rose of the mouthe/then take of the sedes of cydonium. ij. sponefulles: bruse them a lyttel and stype them in warme water the space of two or thre houres: then strayne the vyscose and grosse water frō them throughe a strayner/and that remayneth / frye it to gether in a fryenge panne with sugre penidium & the oyle of swete almons therof makyng an electuarium: the which geue vnto the chylde to receaue: yf the chylde haue great heate with the coughe/then adde vnto the same electuarie the iuyce of a swete pome granate.

¶ Item agaynst the coughe & ouer muche heate: take of whyte popye / and dragagant two dramis/of the granes of Gowards. iiij. dramis / and beate all these to gether / & geue of it to the chylde with the water in whiche reasons haue ben soden.

¶ Item take reasons/and takynge out the sede or graynes of it: sethe them to gether with Water in a fryenge panne / so that they burne not to the botom of the pan/then take it from the fyre/and beate it well in a morter temperynge there With all sugre penidium/ and geue of this in the morynge & euenyng to the chylde.

Agayne

¶ Agayne yf the coughe come of a colde cause / then take a lyttell myrrhe beaten to powder / and temper it with a quantite of warmed hony and the oyle of swete almondes / and of this geue vnto the chylde.

¶ Farthermore the nourse muste auoyde all such thynges the whiche maye engender coughe: as vynegre / ouer muche salted meates / nuttes / and all sharpe thynges. Also she muste annoynt the chyldes brest with butter and with dialtheas.

¶ Item for the coughe: take reasons / and frye them in a fryenge panne / then stampe them in a mortar / and to that adde as much of sugre penidium / with a lyttell oyle of violettes / and make an electuarye of these / and geue to the chyld the mountenaunce of a hasell nutte.

¶ Remedye for shorte wynde.

Manye tymes chaunseth also to infantes difficultie of brethynge or shortewyndenesse / the which to remedye: take lyne sede / & beate it / and geue it on the childe with hony: but yf the desease encrease on the chylde / & that the wyne pipes in maner seme stopped / then annoynt

annoynte well the eares / and all the places about the eares with oyle olyfe/and also the tounge for to prouoke vomyte / and then powre a lyttell warme water in to the chyldes mouthe / and geue to it a lyttell lyneſede teympered with hony and beaten/ made after the faſhyon of an electuarye.

¶ Item yf the chylde haue beſydes this alſo the flyx : then geue vnto it the ſyrupe of myrrhe decocte with hony/other elles dates ſoden with mylke/and the meale of wheate.

¶ Agaynſt wheles or bladders on the tounge.

Item ſometymes happeneth to chyldren wheles and blyſters on theyr tounges and mouth/whiche thinge cometh of the ſharpeneſſe and egreneſſe of the nources mylke/the mouthe & tounge of the infant beynge ſo tender that the leſt thing that toucheth it / ſhall offende it/wherefore beſydes that it is great payne to the chylde thus to be blyſtered by the egreneſſe of the mylke it is alſo verye perellous & dangerous/for ſuch wheles which be not rype and ſeme blacke / betoken death/ whiche yf they be whyte or yelowyſhe / then they be of leſſe parell. Agaynſt this yll : take

violettes / roses / and xylocaracta / and temper all these beatynge them to gether / ¶laye of it vpon the blysters.

¶ Itē take the iuyce of letuse / the iuyce of solatrum / and the iuyce of purcelayne / whiche when they be well commyxte and tempered to gether / annoynt there with the whelkes. And yf the forsayde blysterres or whelkes be blackysshe / then adde to the forsayde iuyces lycoryse beaten to pouder.

¶ Item yf the same be very moyst / then take myrrhe / galles / the ryne of frākencense : bete them well to gether / and temper them with hony / and annoynte the chyldes tonge there with.

¶ Item take the iuyce of sharpe mulberies other els of vnrype grapes / which is called vergeus / & with that annoynt the tonge. Itē it is verye good to washe the tunge with wyne / & then to strewe vpon it the pouder of galles / or elles of the barke or rynde of frankencense.

¶ Yf ye wyll haue a quycker medicine in operation & a sharper / then take bole armenye / plida and sumach of eche. iij. drams / also of galles. ij. drams of aloine one dram : all

these

these beate together & serche them throughe a serchar/& strewe that pouder on the blysters. Itē yf this wheles be reddyshe & cause muche spettyll to gather to gyther in that place/then lette the nourse vse suche thinges which are moyst & colde / and let her chawe in her mouthe verye small a fewe fatches/of the which laye on the infātes mouth & tūge.

¶ Itē amidum tēpered together with rose water / & put on the chyldes tunge / is good. Itē take the iuyce of pome granates/the iuyce of quynces/or the iuyce of oxynges/& do of this on the chyldes tunge in lyke maner/but yf the wheles or blysters be somewhat yelowysh then to these iuyces spoken of before adde the iuyce of lettuce & of purcelayne.

¶ But yf the wheles seme whytysshe / then take of myrre/& of safrane/of eche one dramm/ of sugre candy. ij. drams / and beate these to pouder and laye of it on the wheles and the tunge.

¶ Of exulceration or clefture, chappynge, or chynynge of the mouthe.

Sometymes by reason of the hardenesse of the nourses pappes the chyldes lyppes &

mouthe be exulcerat hauynge in manner of clefftes and chynnes in them and in this case take tozed Wooll/and dyppe it in the iuyce of plantayne / oz elles in butter molten / oz in freſſhe hens greſe euery of thē beyng warme and with this annoynte the mouth and lyppes of the chylde.

¶ Of Apoſtumation and runnyng of the eares.

When that humours and matter yſſueth out of the eares Which properly commeth of abundant humours in all the body/ & moſt ſpetially in the head/thē take a peſe of Wooll/ and dyppe it in hony mixt With redde Wyne/ to the Which is put alſo a lyttell quantite of alome beaten to ponder / oz of ſafrane / then make of the ſame as it Ware a tente/and put it in the childes eare/ & when the Wooll hath ſucked and dzaWen to it the humour and fyl chyneſſe of the eare/then take it out/ and put in newe/and if that/the Which commeth out of the eare be as matter / then take of ſoden hony and tempered With water / put of it in to the eares / oz elles take the pouder of galles temperynge it With vynegre/and do lyke wyſe.

But

¶ But yf the chylde haue greate payne & dolor by wyndynesse / ventosyte and the humours in this place / then sethe organnye or myrthe with oyle olyfe and so beyng warme put of it in to the eares.

¶ Of Appostumation in the heade.

Yf there be any appostume engendred in the heade (whiche many tymes chaunseth) the whiche causethe the cherkes and eyes to be greatelye payned / and the eye sight to ware wannysshe or tawnye/then must be applyed suche thynges whiche maye refrigerat and coole the braynes:as take of the iuyce of gowardes and the iuyce of solatrum / and the iuyce of purcelayne / and temper them with the oyle of roses / in this dyp a pese of wooll and laye it to the head/ and as ofte as it waxeth drye/dippe it agayne/and lykewyse laye it to the heade.

¶ Of the swellynge or bolnyng of the eyes.

Agaynst swellynge & bolnynge of the eyes: take licium / and temper it with womans mylke/and put of it into the chyldes eye/and bynde it to the place with fyne and softe lynen

nen clothe/then afterwarde waſſhe the eyes with water in whiche camomell and baſyll haue ben ſoden in. Yf that in this ſwellynge the eyes be not redde / neyther the browes ſwollen / then take myrrhe / aloes/ſafrane/& the leues of roſes/ and temper all theſe / and ſtype them in olde wyne: and bynde it to the chyldes eyes with ſome lynnen clothe/& into the childes noſe put a quantite of ambre diſſolued in womans mylke.

¶ Of the ſcum or whyte of the eye.

Agaynſt the ſcum or whyte of the eye which for the moſt parte happeneth to chyldrē thorowe ouer much cryeng & weppynge: take the iuyce of ſolatrum/ and droppe of the ſame in to the chyldes eye/and yf by the ſame chaunce the vayne of the eyes were reddyſſhe / or be ſwollen / then annoynt them with the ſame iuyce.

¶ Agaynſt immoderat heate or the feuer.

Yf the infant be in great & vehement heate contrary to nature/the whiche is called a feuer. Fyrſt it ſhalbe the nources parte to eate and vſe ſuche thynges the whiche coole and moyſten.

moyste Also to geue vnto the infant of these thynges folowynge: the iuyce of pome granate/the Water of gourdes/sugre/With a lyttell camphere myxed here With all/tempered well to gether. Itē it is very good to prouoke it to swetyng. ¶ Itē take of the iuyce of Wormewood/ of plantayne / malows/ & syngrene/and temper them all to gether / in the Whiche also myxte barly meale / and make a plaster of all these/ and laye it to the chyldes breste. Itē take the oyle of roses & the oyle of poplar/ & myxte them to gether With this oyntment beyng colde/ annoynt the chyldes forehead/the temples/the armes / the hādes about the wrystes & pulces / & the fete about the ancles. Itē take of barlye meale and of dryed roses & poudered/ & temper these with the water of roses & the water of endyue / & make therof a plaster / the which laye to the chyldes brest.

¶ Also as often as the chylde is washed/ let it be done With water in whiche is soden such thynges whiche coole/as lectuse/purcelayne/endyue/plantane / and such other.

¶ Agayust frettynge or knawynge in the belly.

Yf the chylde be vered with frettynge and knawynge in the belly / the which thynge ye ſhall knowe by the immoderat cryeng of the chylde / and that it turneth from one ſyde to another With greate cryenge/then ſhall you take warme water / oyle olyfe / and a lyttell ware/temperynge them to gether/ and herein dyppe a peſe of wooll/and therewith ſoke the chyldes bellye oftentymes.

¶ Agaynſte ſwellynge of the bodye.

When the chyldes bodye or any parte ther of is ſwollen and puffed vp / then take the toppes of elder tree / and of walwoꝛte : and ſethe them in white wyne / & therein lap the infante / ſpetially yf it be not takē with ouer greate heate/but yf ſo be that with ſwellyng in the heade the bellye be ſwollen alſo / then take myrrhe / aloes epaticus / & ſafrane/and beate them all to gether / and temper them with the iuyce of beanes / and laye it to the chyldes heade.

¶ Agaynſt often ſneeſynge.

Sometymes the infantes be ſoꝛe troubled and vexed with often ſtarnutatiō and ſneeſynge

synge / Which thynge yf it come of the appo-
stume in the head: then shal ye minister such
thynges to the heade whiche refrigerat and
coole / Whether it be oyles / oyntmentes / iuy-
ces of herbes or other thynges. Yf this come
of anye other cause then of apposteme / then
take basilicum / be it grene or drye / and put of
the iuyce or pouder of it into the childes nose
but yf this sneesynge come and begyn with
heate / & that the chyldes eyes seme as they
grewe inwarde for payne of this sneesynge /
then laye to thyldes heade the leaues of pur
celayne / or gowarde cut in thynne peces and
tempered with the oyle of rooses and barley
meale / and also the yowlke of an egge.

¶ Of whelkes in the body and the cure.

These whelkes yf they appeare blacke vp-
pon the body / they sygnify parell of lyfe / and
so muche the more the greater quantite that
there is of them / but yf they seme whytyshe
or reddyshe / it is no parell / & maye easelye be
cured: wherfore take the leues of the red rose
the leues of myrtylles & of tamariscus / and
sethe these in Water / and in that Water wette
a lynnē cloth / & soke therewith the whelkes.

Itē likewyse it is good to annoynt the same with the oyle of roses/of myrtylles / & tamariscus. Yf the whelke be whyte or reddyshe/ then let them be rype / before ye minister anything to them/& when they be open & begyn to matterye / then annoynte them with the oyntemente of cerusse. Item it shalbe verye good for the same purpose to wash the same whelkes with mulsum & hydromell/in whiche salt peter hath ben styped & dyssolued.

¶ Agaynst swellyng of the coddes.

Manye tymes chaunseth to chyldren (thorowe ouer much cryenge) swellynge aboute the coddes/& sometymes burstennesse & swellynge in the ynner parte of the thyghes. Against this yll take the sede of ameos: bete it & temper it with the yolke of an egge / & laye it to the swellynge or burstennesse / and thereto bynde it with some gentell lynnen clothe. Item take bytter luppynes & myrre/ and styppe them in wyne / and sethe them together makynge hereof a plaster/the whiche laye to the greued parte.

¶ Item take of aloine. xiii. drams / of galles. xi. drams; beate them/and sethe them together

gether in redde wyne/tyl it be thycke/of this laye on the greued place/holdyng also vpon it a sponge dypped in water / myxt with vynegre/oftentymes renuynge the same When it is wasted. Also you maye take the afore-sayde decoction/puttynge vnto it a quantite of syle/and sethynge them to gether/& make a plaster of it/ & spredde it on a lynnen cloth/ and so bynde it to the place/and often tymes to renue it.

¶ Agaynste swellynge of the nauell.

Also sometymes the chyldes nauell swelleth / & spetially streyte after the byrth When it is cutte/for this take spyke celtyke/whiche some call mary mawdelyne flowre/the whithe women vse to put in lye / & sethe it in the oyle of seſamū myxed with turpentyne/then in this dyp wooll / & laye it on the place the thyckenesse of a fynger.

¶ But yf so be that this swellyng come of ouer muche cryenge/cough/or of a strooke or fall/then take lupynes & the pouder of fayre olde lynnen clothe burnt to pouder/and temper these with red wyne / & then in this dyp a pese of towe/and laye it to the nauell.

¶ Agaynst vnslepynesse.

Agaynste vnslepynesse / that is / When the chylde is destitute and wanteth his due and naturall reste / all the whyle cryeng and wepinge / for this take the stalkes of poppe / and the sede with all / and temper it with the oyle of lectuse and the oyle of poppe / all these beynge myxt to gether / bynde them with some lynnen clothe to the forehead & temples of the chylde.

¶ But yf this vnslepynesse come of the impurite and ylnesse of the nourses mylke (as many tymes it doth) then take of the oyle of violettes / and put vnto it a lyttell quantite of vynegre / and of this lycoure drop often tymes in to the chyldes nosethyrlles / or elles take the oyle of rooses / and temper it with the iuyce of letuce / and therewith annoynte the heade and stomacke of the chylde / & farther se that the nourses mylke be amended.

¶ Item take the syrupe of whyte poppe / & geue of it to the chyld to drynke / annoynting the foreheade and temples with the oyle of violettes / in whiche is put a lyttell quantite of safrane and of oppium.

¶ Agaynste yerynge.

Agaynst

Agayn ſt yerynge: take a nutte of ynde/and beate it/temperynge it with ſugre/ and geue it to the chylde to eate: this yerynge cometh other of ouer muche meate / or for lacke of meate and emptyneſſe of the ſtomacke.

¶ As often as it commeth by the aboundance of meate & coldeneſſe of the ſtomacke/ then annoynte the ſtomacke with the oyle of bays warmed / other els laye to the ſtomacke a plaſter made of the ſede of dyll beaten and tempered with the iuyce of myntes.

¶ But yf it come by defecte and lacke of meate and emptyneſſe of the ſtomacke / take the oyle of violettes/or of roſes/or the iuyce of endyue/or of anye other ſuche herbes/ the which haue power to infrigidat & coole/and temper the ſame with womans mylke / and annoynte therewith the chyldes ſtomacke. Alſo geue the chylde to feade vpon mylke & other good and holſome thynges to ſuppe neyther paſſe not greately/though the chyld reiecte and vomyte vp agayne that the whiche it receaueth / for ſoo muche euer wyll remayne in the ſtomacke that ſhalbe ſufficient to ſuſtayne it and to moyſten it.

¶ Of yerkeneſſe or appetyte to vomyte

Agaynſt

Agaynſt ouer muche appetyte to vomyte/ bete.iij.graynes of cloues/and geue it to the chylde. Item take of maſtycke/ whyte frankenſence/ and the leues of the redde roſe/ſo muche as ſhalbe ſufficient/and all theſe beaten to gether/ temper them with the iuyce of myntes / and make a plaſter of it layenge it to the chyldes ſtomacke : but yf the chyldes vomytynge be very vehement / then put vnto theſe forezayd thynge a quantite of vynegre.

¶ Item take fyne meale/and bake it ſo hote/ tyll it ware brovvne / then beate it to pouder agayne/puttynge it in to vynegre / & to theſe adde the yovvlke of an egge harde roſted / maſtycke/frankenſence/ & gumme arabycke/ and temper all theſe with the iuyce of myntes/makynge of it a plaſter the which lay to the childes ſtomacke/& to the childes mouth holde a warme toſte of breade.

¶ Cauſes of this yll be.iij. the fyrſte/yf the childe haue taken more mylke then it is able to concocte & digeſte:the ſeconde/yf the nourſes mylke be ouer thynne/Waterysh/and fluyſhe:the thyrd/yf the ſame mylke be impure

fecu=

feculent and corrupte: these causes pronoke vomyte / and specially yf the chylde also haue a weake and Watery sthe stomacke / wherfore ye must helpe the infant after this maner: fyrste lette the chylde sucke lesse then it dyd before / and then also marke that the Whiche the chylde dothe perbrake / whether it sauer sharpely lyke vyntgre / and that it be whytysthe: for yf it be soo / then take of whyte frankensence. viij. graynes / of dryed rue. xx. graynes / beate these to pouder / and geue it to the chylde to drynke / with the syrupe of redde rooses.

¶ Or elles lette the nourse chawe comyn / and so put it into the chyldes mouthe / geue also of the syrupe of pome granates / with the pouder of drye myntes to the chylde.

¶ Item take of rialoes one dram / of galles. x. graynes: beate all those to pouder / temper it with the syrupe of rooses / puttynge to it a lyttell of nutmegges / and geue of this to the chylde to drynke euer before it sucke / also to the stomacke of the chylde laye this plaster.

Take

¶ Take mastycke/accatia/xiloaloes/galles/ whyte frankencense / tosted breade / of eche lyke much/beate them to gether puttynge to of redde rooses and temperynge it with the syrupe of rooses/and so laye it to the chyldes stomacke.

¶ But yf it so be that the perbrakynge of the chylde sauer not after the fashyon of vynegre/ but after some other sowre sauour / & that it be not whytyshe/but pale & grayesshe then geue it the iuyce of quynces / and laye this plaster vnto the chyldes stomacke:take barley meale / wylde mulberyes / and plida/ beate all these to gether / and temper it with roose water / and laye it to the chyldes stomacke.

¶ And farthermore yf the childes stomacke be some what wateryshe and slowe in digestion/then annoynte it with the water of roses/in the which muske hath ben dyssolued/ or elles the water of myrtylles: and geue it to drynke the iuyce of quynces with a lyttell cloues and sugre/ or with a scruple of nutte-megges/therewith tempered and myxed.

¶ Agaynst fearefull and terrible dreames.

Also

Also sometyme the chyldren be vexed and vnquyeted with fearefull and terrible dreames in theyr slepe/which thinge for the most parte commeth of the aboundaunce of fode and ouer muche meate or drynke / and thus may it be remedyed: Fyrste take hede that ye laye not the chylde to sleape streyte after it hath fedde/and also let it lycke a lyttell hony swaloynge it downe/so that by it such thynges the which be some what harde to digest and concocte/maye the soner be digested/and the refuse the more easylye to descende in to the guttes.

¶ Item euery daye geue to the infant halfe a dram of the electuarye/ called diamuscum/ or diapliris. Also tryacle in this case is very good taken with mylke / as sayth Rasis.

¶ Agaynst the mother.

Sometymes chyldre haue a desease/which is called the mother/and is in maner a spyce of the fallynge syckenesse/and sore troubleth the chyldre whylst they sucke: sygnes of this desease/are those: often cryenge/startelynge in the sleape/vnsleappynes / vehement heate/ and stynckynge of the brethe/and this passiō

commeth many tymes by vnperfet digestiō/ When the chylde hath receaued more mylke then it can well away With all/therfore whē ye wyll remedye this/fyrste lette the nourses mylke be amended and rectifyed / that it be the better to digeste/ then also geue to the infant euery daye halfe a scruple of diamuscū/ or diapliris/for the same also is tryacle With mylke very soueraine.

¶ Of shorte brethe, horsenesse, or whystelynge in the throte.

We spake here before of shorte brethynge/ and howe it sholde be cured/but sometymes it encreaseth / & wareth more & more in such wyse / that the chylde in his sleape can scace and With greate payne brethe/Whiche also it doth With muche noyse and Whystelynge in the throte/for this: take lynesede well beaten temper it with clarifyed hony/& let the chyld nowe and then lycke of it / but yf the chylde haue but meane heate with it: then take cūmyne beaten and tempered with clarifyed hony/and let the infant lycke of it.

¶ Agaynst yssuyng forth of the foundament gut.

For

For the yssuynge forth of this gutte/when the childe laboreth to ease it selfe:take plida/ myrtyl/acorne cuppes/red roses dryed/burnt hartes hornes/burnt alome/gotes howfe/balaustia/and gawles/of eche lyke muche/ and sethe all these to gether with Water so longe tyll the Water haue receaued the strength of the ingredience / and With this Water beyng warme / wasshe the chylde.

¶ Agaynst tenasmus.

Tenasmus is a desease When the chylde enforsyth it selfe to stoole / and yet can do nothynge/the which thinge oftentymes chaunseth to chyldren mosse commenly procedyng of colde agaynst the which ye shall vse these remedyes:take garden cresses/and cummyn sede of eche lyke much: beate them to gether and temper them With olde butter/and geue it to drynke to the chylde with colde water.

¶ Item take turpentyne and laye of it vpō coales/Whose fume let the chylde receaue benethe in the foundamente / the fume beynge inclosed round about With clothes. Itē take tarre / and lykewyse make fume of it receauynge the fume as before.

¶ Agaynste wormes in the belye.

Sometymes there breade Wormes in the guttes of the byggenes and quantite of such as are wonte to be in olde cheese / and sometyme in the belye be engendred Wormes of the byggenes of earth Wormes / called easis: agaynst these vse this remedye: take the water of centumnodia / & geue it to the chylde to drynke With mylke.

¶ Item take of whyte corall / the scrapyng of yuerye / of hartes horne burnte / & of pyeos / of eche a scruple / of sugre candy two ounces and an halfe / of the Water of centumnodia / so muche as shall be sufficiente to temper all these thinges before / and of this make suppositaryes / ministrynge to the chylde euery daye the weyght of two dramꝫ.

¶ Otherwyse accordyng to Ralis mynde: take of cummyne sede as much as shalbe sufficient / & temper it With oxe gawle / makinge thereof a plaster / the whiche ye shall laye to the infantes nauell.

¶ Item oyle olyfe taken / is verye good to kyll all maner of wormes. Item against the small Wormes which brede in the gutte nere

to the

to the foundament: take of the fynest cotten/ and thereof make suppositaryes the whiche ye shal annoynt with the oyle of woorwood or of rue/ or of the kernelles of peches / or the oyle of bytter almondes / and so to conuey it in to the chyldes syttyng place.

¶ Item it shall greately profet the chylde/ yf it be wasshed in the water/ in which is soden woorwood and the leues of peches.

¶ Item an oyntment for the same / take of woorwood and of lupynes/ of eche. ij. dram̃s of siler montanum/ cummyn/ cockle/ centory/ and centonicum/ and of hartes horne burnte of eche. iiij. dram̃s : all these thynges beaten to gether/ temper them in the oyle of woorm wood/ or of bytter almons the wayght of. ij. ounces: puttynge to it. iiij. dram̃s weyght of waxe: and make here of an oyntemente and annoynt the chyldes bellye and bodye there with by the fyre or in some warme place.

¶ Item take of cockle. ij. dram̃s: of woormwood & mastycke of eche one dram̃: of aloes/ redde corall of eche. ij. dram̃s : of coryandre preparat. vi. dram̃: beate all these well to gether : adde also to these of rie meale. iij. ounces: of lupynes beaten to pouder. vi. dram̃s:

of safrane.ij.drams/ temper all these in two ounces of the iuyce of rue / or of the oyle of rue / and. iiij. ounces of the iuyce of wormewood / or of the oyle of the same / and make hereof a plaster/and laye it vnto the chyldes nauell the bredthe of a hande.

¶ Item agaynst the greate and longe wormes:take of the iuyce of Woorwood/ & of oxe galle/of bothe.ij.ounces/ of colocynthis.viij drams / temper all these well to gether addynge to it a lyttell wheten meale/and make hereof a plaster/the which laye to the nauell of the chyld. Item a bathe for the same/take woorwood and gaulles / and sethe them in water / lette the chylde be bathed vp to the nauell.

¶ Of chawfynge or gallyng in any place of the body.

Agaynste gawllynge or chawfynge of the chyldes skynne / by reason of the acrimonye and sharpenesse of vryne & swette:take myrtum/and beate it to pouder / and strewe of it on the place. Item take of Iryos / of the red rose/of cyperum/or tragachantum / so much as shalbe though sufficient / and beate them all / or parte of them/ and strewe of the pouder

der on the chafed place. Itē take of the oyle of roſes one ounce/of whyte frankenſence.i. dram/and melt theſe to gether / and thē take viij. graynes of camphere diſſolued in rooſe Water and myxt there with all / & of all this make an oyntment/ and annoynt the chafed place there with all. Alſo vnguentum albū and vnguentum rubeum be good for this purpoſe.

¶ Of the fallynge ſyckeneſſe.

Sometymes theſe infantes be vexed & encō-bred with the fallynge ſyckeneſſe / and that two maner of ways:one is that it hath this dyſeace ſtreyt forth with the byrthe / cauſe of the whiche is colde and yll humours in the head and braynes/ another is:that it taketh this infirmite after the byrth by ſome accidē tall cauſes / in Whiche caſe yf it leue not the chylde beyng a man chylde before he be.xxb. yeare of aege/and the woman chylde aboute the tyme of hauynge her fyrſte flowres / yf it forſake them not in this ſpace / neyther by the myghte of nature / neyther of medy-cynes/then is it lyke neuer to departe frome them.

Agayne

¶ Agayne yf this dysease come not by nature but by some arcidētall cause afterward/ then geue diligente hede / that the nourses mylke be very good / and conueniente to the chyldes nature. And for the same purpose yf necessite requyre it/ shalbe very good to purge and clense the nourses head with due and mete medycynes / and she muste auoyde all suche thynges the whiche do infrigidat/and to suffer the childe to receaue no more mylke at once then it maye be able well to digeste.

¶ Farthermore powre nowe and then into the chyldes nosetrelles of the oyle of castorium/or the oyle of costum / or of euforbium: also let the chylde smell to rue/and to asa fetida. Item lette hange aboute the chyldes necke the sedes of peony/ gathered in the decrease of the moone. Also yf nede be / geue to the chylde tryacle to drynke. Item it is good to geue vnto the chylde of the renette of an hare to drinke with aqua mulsa/but all that daye the whiche the chylde receaueth this/it muste abstayne from mylke and suckynge. Item to hange viscum quercinum which is gathered in marche the moone decreasynge/ aboute the chyldes necke / is verye good/dy-

uers

uers other thinges there be which might be here reherced / but this shalbe suffitient.

¶ Consumption or pynynge awaye of the body.

When the infante falleth awaye / and the flesshe rebateth remaynynge nothynge but as it ware skynne and bone/and thereby the chylde wareth syckely/ then let the infant be often bathed in Water/in which hath ben soden the head & the fete of a ramme / so longe tyll the flesshe parte frome the bones of his owne accorde/and euery tyme that the chyld commeth forth of the bathe/fyrst let it be wyped and dryed cleane/& then annoynt it with this oyntmente : take freshe butter / oyle of violettes/or oyle of rooses/of eche.ij.drañs/ of swynesgrece.vi.drañs/of whyte wex.iiij. drañs:melt all these thynges to gether/and make an oyntment of it/annoyntynge there with the chyldes body.

¶ Item take whyte ware / swenes grece/ shepes tallowe/freshe butter / melt all these thinges together/& strayne them/making of it an oyntmẽt to annoynt the chyld withall.

¶ Of lassitude,werynesse,or heuynesse of the chyldes bodye.

Sometymes it chaunceth that the chyldes membres of the body be so feable/as though it hath the palsye / so that With that partes of the bodye the chylde can not helpe it selfe/ neyther can it lefte vp the handes/armes/ne stande on the fete/yf the chylde haue this dysease whylst it sucketh/then let the nourse be comforted and strengthned with such thinges the whiche haue vertue to heate and to drye. Also let the nourse fede onely on rosted or fryed meate/& that she forbare frō mylke/ fysshe/and harde or salt poudred flesshe.

¶ Farthermore let not the nourse vse any watered wyne/or myxed : & let her bathe the childe euer before that she geue it sucke/after annoyntynge it with the oyle of castorium/ or the oyle of costum / & let the chylde drynke euerye daye a quantite of this electuarye folowyng: Take Wyld mynt/cynamome/cummyn/drye roses/ mastycke/fenugreke/valeriane/aineum / doronicum / zedoarium/cloues/ saunders/xiloaloes/of eche a dram̃/of muske halfe a dram̃/beate all those to pouder/& confycte them With clarifyed wyne / makynge thereof an electuarye / of the whyche euerye daye geue vnto the chylde the, iiij. parte of a

dram̃

dram̃ to drynke. Yf the chylde haue this dy-
seale in euerye parte of his bodye / then take
an ounce of Wexe/and a dram̃ of euforbium/
temper them in to gether with oyle olyfe / and
make hereof a plaster / and laye it to the ray-
nes of the backe.

¶ Of trymblynge of the bodye and the membres of the bodye.

Yf the chylde happen to be vexed with trym
blynge and quakyng of the bodye or the par
tes thereof/so that ye feare that shrynckly ng
of the parte / or that the fallynge syckenesse
sholde ensue/then remeady it after this mea
nes: take the oyle of rooses / and the oyle of
nardus / and temper them to gether / war-
mynge it / and there with annoyntynge the
backe boke or raynes and the other shakyng
membres / ye maye also take any other oyle/
the whiche hathe vertue to warme and cale-
fye / as the oyle of bays / and suche other.
Yf thou can not cure it by this meanes/then
demaunde farther counceill of the physy-
tyons.

¶ Of the stone.

Yf the chylde be encombred with the ſtone or with anye other thynge the whiche maye lette and ſtoppe the vryne / the whiche maye be knowen by theſe tokens: Fyrſt yf he haue the ſtrāgury/yf it be prouoked often to pyſſe and yet can do but lyttell at once / and that with greate payne and dolour / yf the vryne be thynne and clere/and alſo (beynge a man chylde) yf the pryckе be euer ſtandynge: all which thynges ye ſhall remedye thus:

¶ Fyrſt bathe the chylde in water wherin is decocte malous/holyoke/lynſede/ and paritorye / then geue it to drynke ſome ſuche thinge which hath qualite to prouoke vryne and alſo when the nourſe layeth it to ſleape/ let her annoynte the pryuie partes with oyle and geue the chylde to drynke the water of mulberyes with mylke / or otherwyſe: take the bloude of a gote / and the powder of a burnt ſcorpion/with the oyle of ſcorpions/or the oyle of whyte lylyes tempered plaſterwyſe/ and laye it to the chyldes bellye aboue the pryuie membres.

¶ Of google eyes, or lokynge a ſquynt.

Yf the chylde haue google eyes / or that it

loke

loke a squynt/then fyrst set the cradel in such a place / that the lyght maye come directelye and ryght in the chyldes face/ neyther in the one syde/ neyther in the other/neyther aboue the heade / leste it torne the syghte after the lyght. Also marke / on whiche syde that the eyes do gogle / and let the lyghte come vnto it on the cõtrary syde/so to retorne the sygh̄t. And in the nyght season set a candell on the contrarye syde/so that by this meane the goglynge of the eyes maye be retorned to the ryghte place. And farther it shall be good to hange clothes of diuers and freshe coloures on the contrary syde / and spetially of the coloure of lyght grene/or yelowe/for the chylde shall haue pleasure to beholde these strange coloures / and in retornynge the eye syghte towarde suche thynges/it shalbe occasion to rectifye the sygh̄t agayne: and this shall be sufficient for this tyme of the dyseases of chyldren/after they be borne makynge here an ende of this seconde boke.

¶ Of suche thynges the which shalbe entreated of in this thyrde boke.

¶ Cap. i.

IN these two precedente bokes We haue sufficientelye for this tyme declared such thinges the which are wont to happen vnto women before theyr labor/in theyr labor/& also after theyr labor / and farther of such infirmities and deseases/ which are wont to vexe the infant after it is delyuered into this worlde / with competent remedyes for the same.

¶ And here in this thyrde boke (by the leaue of god) shall brefelye be declared suche thynges whiche maye farther or hynder the conception of man / whiche as it maye be by dyuers meanes letted and hyndered/ so also by many other wayes it maye be farthered and amended. Also to knowe by certayne sygnes and tokens whether the woman be conceaued or no/ & whether the conception be male or female/and finally certayne remedies and medycynes to farther and helpe conceptiõ/& so to conclude this small tracte or treatyse.

There

¶ Of conception, & howe many wayes it maye be hyndered or letted. ¶ Cap. ii.

There is nothyng vnder heauen which so manifestly & playnlye doth declare & shewe the magnificēt myghtynesse of that omnipotēt lyuing god/as doth the perpetuall and continuall generation & conception of lyuynge thynges here in earth/by the whiche is saued/proroged/ & augmented the kynd of al thinges. And where that this almyghty lorde & creator hath so institute & ordeyned/ that no syngular thynge in it selfe (here vpon the earth) sholde contynually remayne & abyde / yet hath he geuen from the begynnyng and instincted such a power and vertue vnto these mortall creatures / that they maye engender and produce other lyke thinges vnto them selfe / & vnto theyr owne similitude / in the which alway is saued the sede of posterite / were not this prouisiō had by almyghtye god/ the nature & kynde of all maner of thinges wold sone perysh & com to an ende/the which vertue & power of generatiō many times doth halt & misse/by defect & the cōtrary dispositiō in the partes generāt.

As ye

As ye maye euidentlye see in the sowynge of corne and all other maner of seade/so that there be in all maner of generation thre prin cipal partes cõcurrẽt to the same:the sower/ the seade sowen / and the receptacle or place receauynge and contaynynge the seade. Yf there be faute in any of these thre / then shall there neuer be due generation / vnto suche tyme as the faute be remoued or amended. The earth vnto all seades is as a mother & nource contaynynge / clyppynge and enbra- synge them in her wombe/feadynge and fo- sterynge them as the mother doth the chyld in her belly ormatrice / vntyll suche tyme as they come vnto the growyth/quantite/& per fection due vnto theyr nature and kynd/ but yf this seade cõceaued in the bowelles of the earth do not proue or fructifye / then be thou sure that other there is lette in the sower / in the seade / or elles in the earthe. The earthe maye be ouer watersshe/dankesshe/ or ouer hote and drye/or elles full of stones/ grauell/ or other rubrysshe/or ful of yll weedes/which maye strangle and choke the good corne in his growynge / also the sede maye be putri- fyed/or otherwyse viciat and corrupted/and

so

cō the lyke & spyete of it banyshed awaye and destroyed. The sowar maye bnordynatlye strewe and caste the seade on the earthe. &c. So that yf there be let in none of these thre partes concurrent to generation/ or that the lettes be remoued & done away/then doubtelesse will ensue multiplicacion and encreasemēt of that kynde/of the which the seade cōmeth/accordyng to the naturall enclination the whiche almyghtye god hathe enplanted and set in the kynde of all thynges.

¶ Howe many wayes conception maye be letted. and howe the causes maye be knowen.

¶ Cap. iii.

EVerye thynge then the whiche doth encrease in his kynd must fyrst be cōceaued in the wombe & matrice of the mother/Which is apte and conueniente for the receate of such seade. And as I sayde before/ as there maye be defecte and lacke in the mother receauynge the seade/ soo maye there be faute and defecte in the sower/ & in the seade it selfe also.

¶ And in Woman there maye be foure ge-

nerall cauſes / by the whiche the conception may be impedyte and let: ouer much calidite or heate of the matrice/ ouer much coldneſſe/ ouer muche humidite or moyſteneſſe / & ouer much dryeneſſe. Any of theſe foure qualitees exceadynge temperancye / maye be ſufficient cauſes to lette due conception.

¶ Wherfore the ryght excellent phyſitian Hypocrates in the. v. boke of his Amphorylmes ſayth: All ſuch Women the which haue colde and denſe matrices / can not conceaue/ nor ſuch as haue moyſte and Waterysſhe matrites can cõceaue/ for the powre of the ſeade is extynguyſhed in it. Alſo hauyng dry matryces/ conceaue not/ for the ſeade peryſſheth for lacke of due nutriment and fode/ but that matrice the whiche hath all theſe qualities in temperancye/ that is fruytfull/ this is Hypocrates ſayenge/ the which thing alſo may be well perceaued by a famylyer example of the ſowynge of corne.

¶ For yf it be ſowen in ouer colde places/ ſuch as be in the partes of a countrye/ called Sithia/ and in certayne places of Almayne/ or in ſuch places where is contynuall ſnowe or froſte/ or Where the ſonne doth not ſhyne/

in this

in this places the seade or grayne sowen/ wyll neuer come to profe / nor fructyfye / but throughe the vehemente coldenesse of the place in the whiche it is conceaued / the lyfe and quyckenesse of the grayne is vtterlye destroyed and adnyhilat.

¶ And farther as concernyng ouer muche humidite: Yf ye sowe your grayne in a fen or marysse and watery grounde/the seade wyll perysshe through the ouer much aboundāce of water whiche extynguysheth the lyuelynesse and the naturall power of the grayne and sede.

¶ Lykewyse yf it be sowen in such a countrye or place where is ouer greate heate/ not tẽpered with water & rayne/ or yf the yere be so drye/that there cam no rayne at al to alay the extreme & faruẽt heate of the sonne/then shall the seade sowen whyther & drye away/ and the power of it be consumed & burnt.

¶ Also yf it be sowen in drye places/where neuer commeth rayne / or on the sande / and grauelye places / in suche a place the grayne can neuer take / ne proue/ ne be conceaued in it to come to any fruyte or profet.

¶ Wherefore yf the matrice be distempe-

red by the exceſſe of any of theſe foure qualities/then muſt ye reduce it agayne to temperancie by ſuche remedyes / as I ſhall ſhewe you hereafter. Lykewyſe maye there be defecte and lacke in the man/as yf the ſeade be ouer hote/ the Which the Woman ſhall feale/ as it Were burning hote/or to cold the which he ſhall feale / as it Were in maner colde as yſe / or to fluye or thynne. ꝛc. dyuers other other wayes alſo it maye be letted / whyche ſhall not nede here to be reherſed.

¶ Nowe yf the woman can not conceaue/ the cauſe commynge of ouer muche frigidite and coldeneſſe in the matrice / that ſhall ſhe knowe by theſe tokens:ſhe ſhal feale greate cold about the ſydes/the raynes of the backe and the matrice / her vryne ſhall appeare Whyte and thynnyſſhe/ and ſometymes alſo ſomewhat ſpyſſe and thycke / and all maner of colde thynges ſhall noye her / hote thynges ſhall greately comfort her.

¶ But yf it come by ouer muche humidite of the matrice/ that ſhall ſhe knowe by theſe ſygnes : Yf the bodye of her be of a fatte and groſſe diſpoſition / yf with her flowres yſſue forth at the begynnynge and the latterende

of them

of them certayne vyscous and waterye sub-staunce/and that her vryne be whyte/thycke/ and sometyme as it were mylke. Also that she feale greate colde and payne aboute the matrice & pryuie partes / & muche dolour in her sydes and in the raynes of her backe.

¶ And when ouer much heate or dryeth in the matrice / is cause of the hynderaunce of conception/then is the vryne hye colored/red or yelowe/beynge thynne with certayne motes appearyng in the water/the womã hath greate thyrste/and bytter rysynge or belking oute of the stomacke in to the mouthe. And manye tymes they that are in this case / are verye spare and leane in all theyr bodye / hauyng also but small quantite of flowres/the whiche thynge maye happen other by ouer muche watche/or ouer much fastynge/labor/ trauell/sorowe/syckenesse. &c. But suche women which naturally are thus spare & lene/ maye verye hardely be brought to a temperaunce agayne & be made apte to conceaue. And this shalbe sufficiente for this tyme to knowe whiche qualite by his excesse causeth sterilite/nowe wyll we shewe howe it shalbe knowen whether lacke of conception be in

the woman or elles in the man/and howe to knowe whether the woman be conceaued or no/accordynge to the mynde of ryght expert doctors of physycke.

¶ Howe to knowe whether lacke of conception be of the woman or of the man, and howe it maye be perceaued whether she be conceaued or no.

¶ Cap. iiii.

IF ye be desyrous to know whether the man or the woman be hynderance in conception: lette eche of them take of whete and barlye cornes/and of beenes of eche. vij. the which they shall suffer to be steped in theyr seueral vryne/the space of. xxiiij. houres/then take. ij. pottes/suche as they set gylyflowres in/ fyll them with good earth/ & in the one let be set the whete/ barlye / & beanes/styped in the mans water/ & in the other the whete / barlye/and beanes/ styped in the womans water / and euerye mornynge the space of eight or ten dayes/lette eche of them with theyr proper vryne/water the sayd seades sowen in the forenamed pottes/ & marke whose

whose potte dothe proue/ & the seades therin contained dothe growe/in that partie is not the lacke of conception / but see that there come no other water or rayne on the pottes.

¶ Itē accordynge to Hypocrates wrytyng yf ye wyl knowe whether the faute be in the woman or no/then lette the woman receaue in to her body vndernethe / beynge well and closely closed round about the fume of some odoriferous perfume/as laudanum / storax/ calamyte/lignum aloes/ muske/ambre / and suche other / and yf the odour and sauour of suche thynges assende thorowe her body vp vnto her nose / ye shall vnderstande / that sterilite commeth not of the womans parte/ yf not : then is the defecte in her.

¶ Item yf she take garlycke beynge pylled out of the huskes / and conueye of it into the pryuie partes / and yf the sente of it assende vp through the bodye vnto the nose/the woman is fautelesse/ yf not : then is there lacke in her. These are sygnes to knowe whether the lacke be in the man or the woman.

¶ Whether she be conceaued alreadye or no / ye shall knowe by these sygnes : Fyrste

the

the flowres yſſue not in ſo great quantite as they are wōt/but were leſſe and leſſe / and in maner nothinge at all commeth from them. Alſo the brestes begyn to waxe rounder/harder / and ſtyffar then they were wonte to be/ the woman ſhall longe after certayne thynges otherwyſe thē ſhe was vſed to do before that tyme. Alſo her vryne waxeth ſpyſſe and thyckyſſhe/by retenſion of the ſuperfluyties. Alſo the woman ſealethe her matrice verye faſteiye encloſed and ſhytte/in ſo muche that as Hypocrates ſaythe / the poynte of a nedle maye ſcace enter.

¶Item to knowe whether ſhe be conceaued or no/accordynge to Hypocrates mynde/ in the. v. of his Ampho. geue vnto the woman when ſhe is goyng to bedde a quantite of mellicratum to drynke / and yf after that drynke ſhe feale greate payne/gnawing/and tumblynge in her belly/then be ye ſure / that ſhe is conceaued: yf not / ſhe is not cōceaued/ this mellicratum is a drynke made of one parte wyne / an other parte water ſoden together/with a quantite of hony.

¶But if ye be deſyrous to knowe whether the conception be man or woman: then lette

a droppe

a droppe of her mylke or twayne be mylked on a smothe glasse / or a bryght knyfe/other elles on the nayle of one of her fyngers / and yf the mylke flewe and spredde abrode vpon it/by and by then is it a woman chylde: but yf the droppe of mylke contynue and stande styll vppon that/the whiche it is mylked on/ then is it sygne of a man chylde. Item yf it be a male/then shall the woman with childe be well coloured / and lyghte in goynge / her belly rounde/bygger towarde the right syde then the lefte / for alwayes the man chylde lyeth in the ryghte syde / the woman in the lefte syde.

¶ Of certayne remedyes and medycynes which shall cause the woman to conceaue.

¶ Cap.v.

ALl sterilite then for the moste parte ensueth and commeth of the dystemperancye of one of these.iiij. forenamed qualities/ wherfore the remedye and cure of the same when it chaunseth/must be done by such thynges/ the whiche haue contrarye power & operation to the excessyue qualities/

¶ Ite a suppositary made of hares dunge and hony tempered to gether/ is verye excellent for the same purpose / but let the womā abstayne from all maner of salte and sharpe meates/and vse to drynke good odouriferous and pleasaunt Wynes alayd with Water.

¶ Also to drynke of the wyne in Whiche is dissolued muske / or elles viscus quercinus/ is good to helpe to conception/also the herte bone of an herte/and the scrapynge of yuery is very good for the same.

¶ Item a suppositary for the same/Which hathe ben many tymes well proued for that purpose: Take garlycke pylled and clensed frome the huskes / and sethe it in the oyle of rooses/or elles the oyle of maioram vnto the tyme that it be dyssolued / and that all the moystenes be departed from it / then take it out of the oyle agayne/and stampe it/ & then Wrappe it in wooll/and conuaye it suppositarywyse in to the pryuie partes / and there keape it the space of a daye: this thynge is maruelous good for conception / and hathe ben well proued.

¶ Dyuers other lettes of conception and remedyes for the same myght here haue ben

decla-

the laste quartar of the moone is almoste fynyshed: let her bathe herself in a bathe/ wher in is decocte & soden caprifolium/ malowes/ frenche malowes/ holyoke / rooses / iunyper beryes/ parytarye/ wylde myntes/ bay leues/ myrtylles / sauyne / camomell / pynpernell/ myntes/ maioram/ cytron leues/ basyll/ penyryall / and suche other. But before that she bathe her in this water/ it shalbe best for her to be purged and clensed from the colde humours with theodoricon/ or with benedicta/ or with the pylles which be called sinequibz esse nolo/ to be had at the apothecaryes/ and then let her enter in to this foresayde bathe/ and when she commeth forthe of the bathe agayne/ then let her take of diamargariton/ or of muscata/ to the quãtite of a nutte/ drynkynge it with good and odoriferous or well smellynge wyne / other elles let her take of this electuarye folowynge / whiche is verye excellent for that purpose.

¶ Take of spyke/ nuttemegges/ cloues/ zedoarium/ galyngale/ longe peper/ drye roses/ storax / alipta muscata / of eche of these lyke muche / then take of the roote of tormentyll as muche as of all the other forenamed thin

ges to gether / and beate all these to pouder/ temperynge them with a sufficiente quãtite of clarifyed honye/to the whiche also adde a lyttell of pure muske. Of this electuarium bothe euenynge and mornynge the space of ten dayes let the woman take to the mountenaunce of a nutte with good odoryferous wyne bathynge her selfe also euery daye the space of the sayde ten dayes: at her comynge forthe of the bathe/receauyng of the foresaid electuarye/then also let her perfume her pryuities with the sauoure and fume of laudanum/frankencense/xiloaloes / storax/ambre/ alipta/xilobalsamum / and suche other thinges. And after this let her make a suppositarye annoynted with magna trifera / or esdra / with the pouder of olibanum / and the oyle of bays myrte and tempered to gether/ and let her retayne this suppositarye in her pryuities all the day tyme the foresayd space of ten dayes / and then at the ten dayes ende (the man and Woman accompanynge together)god wyllynge / she shalbe conceaued / & these be the remedyes yf the defecte & lacke of conception come by reason of coldenesse and moystenesse.

But

¶ But yf it come by diſtemperaunce of the matrice in hote and drye / fyrſte lette the humour which is cauſe of it/ be purged by conueniente medycynes/ & then euery nyght the ſpace of ten dayes let her bathe herſelfe in warme water/nothing ellesbeyng put vnto it/ & in this batthe let her remayne not long/ and at her cõminge forth geue her to drynke of trifera magna / With watered wyne / and after this receaue ſhe the vapoure & fume of the decoction of theſe herbes vnderneth into her priuy partes:take violettes/beerefote/ parytarye/and penyryall / ſethe them in water : and then conuaye in to the ſame place a ſuppoſytary of trifera magna With the pouder of olibanum.

¶ Item a ſuppoſitarye whiche is Wonderfull good in expellynge and dowyng awaye ſuche thynges whiche let conception:take of ſiler montanum beaten to pouder.ij.dramꝭ/ of the renatte of an hare the. iiij. parte of a dramñ/and temper theſe to gether with clarifyed honye and the oyle of bayes/& annoynt here with a ſuppoſytarye/the whiche let the woman retayne in her ſecreates the ſpace of a daye and a nyght.

for by that shall it be reduced to his temperancye agayne.

¶ As yf that coldenesse and moystenesse exceadynge temperancye in the matrice be occasion of sterilite/then muste she applie such thynges to that place / the whiche be of nature hote & drye/ the whiche maye calify and warme the place / and also drye vp the yll moystenes and humoures contayned in the same / hynderynge conception.

¶ Wherfore take of sauyne / baytreleues/ the flowres of camomell / melylote /maiorã/ caprifolium / herba paralysis / cytron leues/ and such other thynges of aromaticall and hote nature : and sethe these in water together/and let the woman receaue the vapour and fume hereof vndernethe in to her bodye through some cõduite or pype made for that purpose:her clothes beynge close about her/ that none of the vapour or ayre yssue oute/ & ouer this let her syt all a nyght / yf she may/ receauyng euer the fume hereof in to her bodye/and in the mornynge let her accompany with her husbande/and she shall conceaue.

¶ A bathe also for the same purpose:when the tyme of her flowres aboute the ende of

the

declared / Whiche for breuite and shortenesse We for this tyme do let passe / makynge here an ende of this treatyse / the Whiche We haue composed and translated oute of Laten / to the honour of God / the vtilite and profette of all honeste matrones.

Deo gratias.

Imprynted at London/ by. T. R.

Anno Domini. M. CCCCC. XL.